

Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 24 • NUMBER 7 • JULY 1950

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY, WITH TWO ISSUES DURING DECEMBER, AT PRINCE AND LEMON STREETS, LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA
BY THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED

Entered as second-class matter July 12, 1937, at the post-office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at the special rate of postage provided for in the Act of February 28, 1925, embodied in paragraph (d-2), Section 34.40, P. L. and R. of 1948, authorized October 24, 1947.

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Psychological Abstracts

VOLUME 24

NUMBER 7

JULY 1950

GENERAL

3479. Lagache, Daniel. *L'unité de la psychologie; psychologie expérimentale et psychologie clinique.* (The unity of psychology; experimental and clinical psychology.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. 62 p. 150 fr.—The great number of different schools and systems of psychology pose the problem of unity. In effect the emphasis given to certain phases by each school or system is the major difference between them. Experimental and clinical psychology are mutually supporting rather than two completely divergent methods. "The conflict between experimental and clinical psychology is now past history."—G. G. Besnard.

3480. Lawrence, Merle. *Studies in human behavior; a laboratory manual in general psychology organized to stress the basic principles of individual and group behavior with emphasis on perception.* Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1949. x, 184 p. \$3.50.—24 experiments, arranged in a logical progression and "tied together by explanatory text," present in laboratory from the principles underlying human behavior. Each experiment takes 2 to 3 hours. The schedule set up at Princeton to avoid duplicating equipment is shown in table form and explained. Ample use is made of standardized equipment and tests. The manual serves also as a workbook, with tables and graph paper included.—W. E. Walton.

3481. Rimoldi, Horacio J. A. *La enseñanza de la psicología en los Estados Unidos de Norte America.* (Teaching of psychology in the United States, N. A.) *Nat. Res. Coun. Subcom. Latin Amer. Psychol. Publ.*, 1949, No. 2, 6 p.—The activities in psychological research and practice in the United States are described for the information of Latin American psychologists. The types of psychology courses commonly given are illustrated from the offerings of the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago.—C. M. Louttit.

3482. [U. S. Military Academy.] *Human relations in military management.* West Point, N. Y.: U. S. Corps of Cadets, Dept. Military Psychology & Leadership, 1949. 104 p.—Adapted from a guide to human relations in business, the text is the basis for the course in Military Psychology and Leadership. Its aim is "to aid in developing . . . ability to handle men." In outline form it describes the dynamics of personality with respect to learning, frustration, attitudes, individual differences, and the nature of the group. Non-technical language is employed to

pair explanation of behavior with practical suggestions for controlling it.—R. Tyson.

(See also abstract 3748)

THEORY & SYSTEMS

3483. Brun, R. *Nochmals "Über biologische Psychologie."* (Again "Biological psychology.") *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 337-344.—A reply to the critique by H. Kunz of the author's article (see 24: 3487).

3484. Brun, R. *Über biologische Psychologie, ihre wissenschaftlichen Grundlagen, ihre Berechtigung und Leistungsfähigkeit.* (Biological psychology, its scientific foundations, its justification and productivity.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 1-20.—In recent times a new, so-called anthropological psychology has arisen from phenomenology and existential philosophy. It interprets human existence primarily in terms of the self-awareness of the cultivated adult civilized person. In contrast to this biological psychology explains behavior in terms of man's biological world. Account is thus taken of ontogenetic development and theories of drives and instincts, and human values are derived genetically from instinctive needs. English summary.—K. F. Muenzinger.

3485. Cousin, D. R. *Carnap's theories of truth.* *Mind*, 1950, 59, 1-22.—The semantical theory of truth is in accordance with neither ordinary usage nor requirements of adequacy outlined by R. Carnap in developing the theory. Truth, though not a semantical, is a semiotical concept, and involves our activity in expressing ourselves and seeking to influence people, and therefore should be called a pragmatic concept.—W. L. Wilkins.

3486. Kubie, Lawrence S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Practical and theoretical aspects of psychoanalysis.* New York: International Universities Press, 1950. xvii, 252 p. \$4.00.—A revision and expansion of the 1936 edition (see 10: 5415). Chapters which have been retained have been brought up to date. Chapters on theory and on the social and cultural implications of psychoanalysis have been added. Emphasis in the book has been shifted to take into account the changes in the role of psychoanalysis and broadened to present certain theoretical as well as practical aspects of psychoanalysis together with an indication of the direction of future development. An appendix lists institutes and training centers recognized by the American Psychoanalytic Association.—A. J. Sprow.

3487. Kunz, Hans. "Über biologische Psychologie." ("Biological psychology.") *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 317-337.—A critique of an article by R. Brun, "Biological psychology" (see 24: 3484).

3488. Lloyd, A. C. (U. St. Andrews, Scotland.) Empiricism, sense data and scientific languages. *Mind*, 1950, 59, 57-70.—Science attaches no meaning to certainty except as a fictitious limit of probabilities, so the apparent circularity of scientific inference is the mark of an advanced, or quantitative, science.—W. L. Wilkins.

3489. McNicholl, A. J. (The Angelicum, Rome, Italy.) The uneasiness of science. *New Scholast.*, 1950, 24, 57-68.—As long as the mathematical method is assumed to be the only valid method for the interpretation of nature, intellect and sense will appear to be opposed, and science will be uneasy and unstable.—G. S. Speer.

3490. Mullahy, Patrick. Will, choice, and ends. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 379-386.—Although will and choice have been frowned upon, it is asserted that a naturalistic conception is possible in which these acts are as much a matter of observation as is anything else. These operate according to determinate principles. Insofar as man lives in accordance with the natural conditions under which willing and choosing occur is he free.—N. H. Pronko.

3491. Parin, Paul. Zur Kritik der geisteswissenschaftlichen Richtungen in der Tiefenpsychologie. (Concerning the criticism of cultural tendencies in depth psychology.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 67-84.—On the basis of a case history an attempt is made to demonstrate the differences in aim and methods between the analytical psychology of C. J. Jung and psychoanalysis. An explanation is offered why the cultural psychological schools in depth psychology are tending to displace the biological point of view.—K. F. Muensinger.

3492. Thouless, Robert. Some problems of terminology in psychological theory. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 41-46.—"The constructing of a body of scientific theory may be regarded as the devising of a language by means of which to talk about the results of experiments." The theorist must often choose whether to employ terms already current in ordinary speech or to construct a purely technical vocabulary whose terms he both creates and defines. The words of popular speech tend to be indefinite because the same word is applied to many different phenomena. Likewise "... they have affective meanings which convey emotional attitudes in a manner that would be altogether inappropriate for the purposes of scientific terminology." There is no real advantage in general intelligibility to be gained by expressing scientific theory in a vocabulary of popular speech as compared with that of a purely technical vocabulary.—L. E. Thune.

3493. Tolman, Edward C. (U. California, Berkeley.) The nature and functioning of wants. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 357-369.—It is held with the neo-

Gestaltists that the functioning of a want is always an activity going on in an immediate phenomenological or behavior field. In addition, to understand completely why a want appears and functions in a given case, one must consider the physiological, glandular, nutritional and past training effects acting on the particular individual at the particular time. Possible objective, operational definitions are tentatively suggested for the constructs of drive, value, cathexis, belief, apprehended behavior field, behaving-self, and need-push. The problem "of the drives and values and beliefs in the given personality structure is equally as necessary and important as is that of the dynamics of the immediate functioning of need-push and valence in the immediately apprehended behavior field."—R. B. Ammons.

METHODS & APPARATUS

3494. Brower, Daniel. (New York U.) The problem of quantification in psychological science. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 325-333.—Quantification "facilitates the growth of psychology to the extent that it is subsumed under the broader realm of qualitative description and explanation. Statistical methods inhibit vigorous growth in psychology to the extent that they promote atomistic, categorical thinking, and over- or under-determination of meaning. Quantitative emphases are further damaging in that they imply that qualitative methods are not subject to the same rules of verification and authenticity, and are necessarily less reliable than quantitative methods. The expansion of the frontiers of psychological science will surely be facilitated by some fusion of qualitative and quantitative approaches through a new, yet-to-be-devised, system of semantic-statistical analysis."—R. B. Ammons.

3495. Davidson, H. R., & Imm, L. W. (General Aniline and Film Corporation & Librascope, Inc., Easton, Pa.) A continuous, automatic tristimulus integrator for use with the recording spectrophotometer. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 942-944.—Three counters are used to provide an integration of the tristimulus values for any curve of spectral transmission provided by the General Electric Recording Spectrophotometer.—L. A. Riggs.

3496. Fernberger, Samuel W. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Coefficients of precision in the method of constant stimuli. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 591-592.—"Recently Dr. F. M. Urban raised the question with the writer regarding the degree of similarity of the coefficients of precision for the method of constant stimuli— h_1 and h_2 in Urban's notation." Referring to previous publications, 630 differential thresholds were obtained and a frequency distribution constructed. "These results do not give a clear-cut answer to the question raised. . . ."—S. C. Ericksen.

3497. Gilmer, B. von Haller; Caywood, William P., Jr., & Shaw, Vincent G. (Carnegie Instit. Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa.) A high-gain low-noise neuro-biological amplifier. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949,

62, 576-578.—One figure presents the pre-amplifier unit and the second figure describes the high-gain unit circuit. A further brief description is given in the text.—S. C. Ericksen.

3498. Henschke, Ulrich K., & Mauch, Hans A. (Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, O.) **Control action simulator.** Dayton, O.: Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, 1949. (Air Materiel Command Memorandum Report Ser. No. MCREXD-696-110D.) 14 p.—This report describes the principle, layout, dynamic behavior, and design of a Control Action Simulator for mechanical simulation of the dynamics of fundamental types of machine controls. The device contains a position tracking path and a rate tracking path, which can be used singly or in combination. The rate tracking path is provided with a variable feedback. On the basis of tests with a preliminary model, an improved Control Action Simulator is recommended.—L. C. Mead.

3499. Hunter, T. A., & Brown, Judson S. (State U., Iowa.) **A decade-type electronic interval-timer.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 570-575.—Some of the advantages over the mechanical or the usual electronic interval-timers are listed together with a schematic diagram and description of characteristic functions. "Probably the greatest value of the present timer lies in the fact that a number of identical units can be connected in series or in parallel to provide the timing for any experiment where the individual intervals do not exceed 111 sec."—S. C. Ericksen.

3500. Kutash, Samuel B., & Gehl, Raymond H. (Newark (N. J.) VA Mental Hygiene Clinic.) **A simple scoring device for quantifying graphic productions.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 424-425.—A scoring technique is described to aid in the quantification of graphic productions. It consists of using a colorless, celluloid mat divided into squares; this is placed over the material to be measured.—L. B. Heathers.

(See also abstract 3565)

NEW TESTS

3501. Remmers, H. H., & Shimberg, Benjamin. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) **Examiner manual for the S.R.A. Youth Inventory, Form A.** Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1949. 20 p.—The S.R.A. Youth Inventory is a check list of 298 questions by which young people indicate the problems about which they worry most. Eight areas are differentiated; school, the future, career planning, self, getting along with others, home and family, boy meets girl, health and things in general. Reliabilities of the sections range from .75 to .94. Validity, estimated or derived in several ways, is believed to be high. The manual gives directions for administration, and reports the percentages checking each item for groups divided according to sex, grade, region, type of community, religion, and income. There are also percentile norms for the test as a whole. Sug-

gestions are offered regarding the use of the Inventory by teachers and counselors.—E. B. Mallory.

(See also abstracts 3735, 3738)

STATISTICS

3502. Arley, Niels (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.), & Buch, K. Rander. **Introduction to the theory of probability and statistics.** New York: John Wiley, 1950. xi, 236 p. \$4.00.—Discusses the theory of probability and statistics with respect to epistemological implications, mathematical foundations, and mathematical theory. Chapters include the concept of probability, the foundations of the theory of probability, random variables and distribution functions, mean value and dispersion, the normal distribution, limit theorems, and the relation of the theory of probability to experience, to statistics, and to the theory of errors and the application of the theory of probability to the theory of adjustment. Appendices on $n!$ and matrix theory, tables of normal, t -, r -, and ω^2 distributions, problems and 44 classified references.—A. J. Sprow.

3503. Attneave, Fred. (U. Mississippi, University.) **A method of graded dichotomies for the scaling of judgments.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 334-340.—"The treatment of rating-scale data by a Method of Graded Dichotomies is described. This method avoids the assumption of equal scale intervals, and yields results closely comparable to those obtained by Thurstone's paired comparison techniques."—R. B. Ammons.

3504. Larsen, Harold D. (Albion Coll., Albion, Mich.) **Rinehart mathematical tables, formulas and curves.** N. Y.: Rinehart, 1948. viii, 264 p., \$1.50.—This volume contains mathematical tables including logarithms, trigonometric functions, mortality tables, and of particular interest, tables of the ordinates and areas of the normal probability curve, values of F and t and χ^2 . In the second part are collected formulas of algebra, geometry, analytics and the calculus.—C. M. Louttit.

3505. Levinson, Horace C. **The science of change; from probability to statistics.** New York: Rinehart, 1950. vii, 348 p. \$3.00.—Ignorance of elementary principles of probability and statistics is widespread. Many people who apply statistical concepts do so in a routine and mechanical manner with no understanding of the methods employed or of the significance of the results obtained. Part I contains discussions of chance, luck and statistics; gamblers and scientists, the world of superstition; betting and expectation; poker chances and strategy; roulette; lotteries; craps; and bridge. Part II covers chance and statistics, fallacies in statistics; statistics at work, advertising and statistics; and statistics in business. A greater knowledge of the science of chance is of fundamental significance in modern life. Graphs and several tables are included.—G. C. Carter.

3506. Lewis, Don, & Burke, C. J. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The use and misuse of the chi-square test. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 433-489.—The aims of the paper are to demonstrate the weaknesses of various applications of the chi-square test and to describe clearly the conditions under which the test may be used legitimately. 35-item bibliography.—S. Ross.

3507. Miller, George A., & Frick, Frederick C. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Statistical behavioristics and sequences of responses. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 311-324.—A series of responses can be analyzed into sequences of a given length, and the probabilities of occurrence of the various possible sequences determined. An index of behavioral stereotypy is defined, and its application illustrated in terms of a study of multiple-choice trial and error behaviors. "Sequences" can also be considered as "courses of action," and in providing a method for studying them, statistical behavioristics gives promise of applicability to many problems posed in the clinical and social areas.—R. B. Ammons.

3508. Seashore, Harold G., & Doppelt, Jerome E. (Psychological Corporation, New York.) How effective are your tests? *Test Serv. Bull.* 1949, 37, 1-7.—Several techniques are suggested for expressing relationships between tests and criteria. These include product-moment, biserial, and tetrachoric correlations as well as several graphical and tabular summarizing techniques. It is assumed throughout the presentation that valid criteria are available. The effects of different possible cutting scores are discussed. Tables, graphs and illustrative examples are included.—G. C. Carter.

3509. Swineford, Frances, & Holzinger, Karl, J. Selected references on statistics; the theory of test construction, and factor analysis. *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 315-320.—45-item bibliography covers material published between March 1948 and March 1949 inclusive. The topical headings are: Theory and use of statistical methods, Problem of test construction, and Factor analysis.—R. S. Waldrop.

3510. Wesman, Alexander G. (Psychological Corporation, New York.) Expectancy tables—a way of interpreting test validity. *Test Serv. Bull.* 1949, 38, 1-5.—Suggestions are given for using expectancy tables advantageously. The effect of the number of cases upon the confidence in predictions is discussed. The number of cells should be proportional to the number of individuals. Another use of the expectancy table is to identify individuals for whom predictions of success have gone astray. Illustrative examples and tables are included.—G. C. Carter.

3511. Yates, Frank. (Rothamsted Experimental Station, Eng.) Sampling methods for censuses and surveys. London: Charles Griffin; New York: Hafner, 1949. xiv, 318 p. 24 s; \$6.00.—In writing a manual to assist in the projected 1950 World Census of Agriculture and 1950 World Census of Population, the author attempts to cover all the modern developments of sampling theory of im-

portance in census and survey work. In the orderly development of the manual from a discussion of the place of sampling in census work, through requirements and structure of samples, problems in planning, execution, and analysis of a survey, and estimation of the population values and sampling error, to efficiency, a number of gaps in current theory had to be filled in. 373-item bibliography classified under 10 headings.—A. J. Sprow.

(See also abstracts 3500, 3669)

REFERENCE WORKS

3512. National Research Council. Division of Anthropology and Psychology. *Revistas de los Estados Unidos en psicología, psiquiatría y campos afines.* (U. S. journals in psychology, psychiatry and related fields.) *Nat. Res. Coun. Subcom. Latin Amer. Psychol. Publ.*, 1949, No. 1, 8 p.—This publication of the subcommittee on Latin American psychology presents a listing of 61 American journals of psychological significance giving details of publication including addresses together with a brief description of editorial contents.—C. M. Louttit.

ORGANIZATIONS

3513. Wolfe, Dael. (American Psychological Association, Washington, D. C.) A National Science Foundation: 1950 prospects. *Science*, 1950, 111, 79-81.—Possibility of Congressional enactment of National Science Foundation Act in 1950 is viewed optimistically. Legislative history, current status, differences in House and Senate versions and effects of amendments are discussed.—B. R. Fisher.

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

3514. ———. Carroll C. Pratt. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 19.—Portrait.

3515. [Anon.] Abraham Myerson, M. D., 1881-1948. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 60, 303-305.—Obituary.

3516. Baker, Richard R. (U. Dayton, O.) The naturalism of Roy Wood Sellars. *New Scholast.*, 1950, 24, 3-31.—In this first of two papers, the fundamental doctrines of Sellars in epistemology, cosmology, and ontology are described in detail.—G. S. Speer.

3517. Banister, H., & Zangwell, O. L. John Thomson MacCurdy, 1886-1947. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 1-4.—Obituary.

3518. Emch, Arnold F. Harry Stack Sullivan, M. D., 1892-1949. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 1.—Obituary.

3519. Johnson, H. M. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Percy Wells Cobb: 1873-1949. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 593-598.—Obituary.

3520. Kramer, Paul. In memoriam: August Aichhorn, 1878-1949. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 494-497.—Obituary.

3521. Moore, Kate Gordon. Knight Dunlap: 1875-1949. *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 309-310.—Obituary. Portrait facing p. 309.

3522. Noble, Douglas. Ross McClure Chapman; an appreciation. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 89-90.—Obituary.

3523. Spreng, H. Alfred Carrard. *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 90-92.—Obituary.

3524. Sullivan, Harry Stack. Ruth Fulton Benedict, Ph.D., D. Sc., 1887-1948. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 402-403.—Obituary.

3525. Wolstein, Benjamin. (Columbia U., New York.) Dewey's theory of human nature. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 77-85.—This article is an examination of Dewey's views on human nature restricted to their positive content and as revealed in his writings, particularly in *Human Nature and Conduct*. "His life-long efforts to disentangle psychology from substantial and eternal theories of the self are reflected in the informal approach here."—N. H. Pronko.

3526. Zeigler, May. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Growth and development of psychology at the University of Georgia. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 51-59.—"As the Faculty of the oldest chartered State University looks back over 50 years, there are milestones which may be counted: Growth in courses given and in the number of teachers employed for every decade; the struggle through four periods when war beat about the doors and disrupted the functions; the expansion from a single course to many courses and services, and finally the acceptance by the Biological Sciences. . . . From the side of Moral Philosophy in the family of Metaphysics to a helpful service in the cause of Education, Psychology has come in this University to build its own habitation, to write its name upon the records, to extend its service to fellow departments, and to institute its own research contributions for the increased knowledge of mankind."—R. B. Ammons.

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

3527. Fromm-Reichmann, Frieda. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.) Notes on the personal and professional requirements of a psychotherapist. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 361-378.—The thesis is developed that "because of the interrelatedness between the psychiatrist's and the patient's interpersonal processes and because of the interpersonal character of the psychotherapeutic process itself, that any attempt at intensive psychotherapy is fraught with danger, hence unacceptable, where not preceded by the future psychotherapist's personal analysis."—N. H. Pronko.

3528. Harper, Robert S. (Knox Coll., Galesburg, Ill.) Tables of American doctorates in psychology. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 579-587.—The distribution of doctorates in psychology are given in separate tables for the following periods: 1884-1898; 1899-1908; 1909-1918; 1919-1928; 1929-1938; 1939-1948; a summary table for the period 1884-1948.—S. C. Ericksen.

3529. Menninger, William C. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) The relationship of clinical psychology and psychiatry. *Amer. Psychologist*, 1950, 5, 3-15.—The opinion is expressed that clinical psychology is essential to the best practice of psychiatry. Clinical psychology stems from a background of testing, investigation and experimental approach, while psychiatry originates from a background of humanics, public service, interpersonal relationships with suffering people and an almost entirely clinical approach. Details in the relationship between psychiatry and clinical psychology in four areas of work (1) training (2) diagnosis, (3) therapy, and (4) research are discussed. It is also suggested that psychology as a profession could be of great value to the mental health of the nation by utilizing therapeutic attitudes in academic courses to prepare students toward a more meaningful and effective mode of living.—R. Mathias.

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

3530. Asmussen, Erling, & Buchthal, Fritz. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) A method for the rapid determination of the degree of forced breathing. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 503-504.—By means of the described technique rapid determination of CO₂ content can be made in less than 2 minutes. 10 ml. of expired air is added to KOH and the resulting reduction in volume is read directly in per cent.—C. E. Henry.

3531. Nasonov, D. N., & Ravdonik, K. S. Reaktsiia izolirovannykh poperechno-polosatykh myshts liagushki na slyshimye zvuki. (The reaction of isolated striped muscles of a frog to audible sounds.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 568-581.—Sounds of intensity equal to 94 decibels and of frequency from 200 to 10,000 hertz were utilized in two series of experiments. In the first series, there was demonstrated a sharply pronounced maximum in denaturalizing changes within the protoplasm of the muscle (*m. sartorius*) when the frequencies were in the neighborhood of 3000 hertz. In the second series, contraction of the muscle was observed within the range (2000 to 3500 hertz) of maximal denaturalization of protoplasmic proteins. For lower and greater frequencies: 200, 500, 1000, 1500 and 4000, 5000, 7000, 10000 respectively no muscular contraction was observed under the influence of sounds of same intensity.—I. D. London.

3532. Petersén, I., & Kugelberg, E. (Serafimer-lasarettet, Stockholm.) Duration and form of action potential in the normal human muscle. *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 124-128.—Duration and amplitude of action potentials as well as the number of recruited spikes in the electromyogram at maximal voluntary contraction, vary with the type of electrode used. To obtain comparable results the type of electrode must be standardized. Polycyclic potentials occur in from 2 to 4% of the potentials in the biceps and interosseous muscles. The duration of action potentials in the interosseous, biceps, and facial muscles in

adults are statistically defined. With old age the duration is somewhat lengthened.—F. C. Sumner.

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3533. Brazier, Mary A. B. (Massachusetts Gen. Hosp., Boston.) Impressions of the Second International Electroencephalographic Congress. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 509-512.—This contains a brief summary of the numerous papers read in Paris, Sept. 1-4, 1949. These ranged from apparatus and technique—including analyzers—through experiment and application to neurophysiological hypotheses. Many European laboratories are again active. Numerous psychiatric as well as more strictly medical papers were presented. It is concluded the EEG has emerged from its descriptive phase, the era of statistical study having given way to experiment and application.—C. E. Henry.
3534. Connolly, Cornelius J. (Catholic U., Washington, D. C.) External morphology of the primate brain. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1950. xiii, 378 p. \$10.00.—Careful measurement and detailed description of the fissural patterning of the brain is the basic technique used in this work. Over 1,000 hemispheres were studied, of which over half represent some 50 species of anthropoids. There is a detailed exposition of cephalometric procedures and short chapters dealing with the development of cerebral sulci and the brains of newborns and children. The most extensive data deal with adult brains of Negro, White and Malay specimens which show some slight racial differences. Endocranial casts permit some evaluation of prehistoric man. The brain sulci have an intrinsic origin but are modified by mechanical factors. There is a fundamental basic primate pattern the elaboration of which is related to the development of thalamocortical radiations and to psychic power. 88-item bibliography.—C. E. Henry.
3535. Darrow, Chester W. Electroencephalographic indications of cortical and subcortical activity. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 60, 322-323.—Abstract.
3536. Fulton, John F. The cerebellum and precentral motor cortex. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 111, 67-71.—Abstract and discussion.
3537. Grossman, Chaskiel. (Cushing V. A. Hosp., Framingham, Mass.) Sensory stimulation during sleep. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 487-490.—This is a preliminary report on the effect of auditory stimulation of the EEG during sleep. Normal individuals show a characteristic slow voltage surge as a result of such stimulation, the effect being bilaterally symmetrical. Patients with known brain damage show a suppression or reduction of this response on the affected side of the brain, sometimes confined to the area of known damage. It is suggested that this technique may be of value in resolving the false localizing signs sometimes present in waking records.—C. E. Henry.
3538. Henriksen, Georg F., Grossman, Chaskiel, & Merlis, Jerome K. (Cushing V. A. Hosp., Framingham, Mass.) EEG observation in a case with thalamic syndrome. *EEG clin. Neurophysiol.*, 1949, 1, 505-507.—This case with a Déjerine-Roussy type thalamic syndrome showed occasional symmetrical cortical potentials but also often showed irregular 4-7/sec. activity in the right parietal region. During sleep there was early disappearance of alpha activity on the right as well as marked reduction of spindle activity on the right. It appears that the thalamus plays an important role in the sleep mechanism.—C. E. Henry.
3539. Jensen, A. V. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.), Becker, R. F., & Windle, W. F. Changes in brain structure and memory after intermittent exposure to simulated altitude of 30,000 feet. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 60, 221-239.—Changes in brain structure and memory were studied in guinea pigs subjected to a simulated altitude of 30,000 feet 6 hours a day for 6 days a week. Focal areas of degeneration in the brain especially in the vermis of the cerebellum appeared in all of the 12 animals subjected to 200 or more hours of decompression and in 3 of 7 animals subjected to 100 to 150 hours of decompression. Other areas of the brain appeared unaffected. The focal degeneration may have resulted from vascular stasis. Memory or retention was measured in terms of relearning an alternation maze. Impairment of memory was found in animals subjected to more than 150 hours of decompression.—K. S. Wagoner.
3540. Liddell, E. G. T. (Oxford U., Eng.) "Integration, then and now." *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 81-85.—Experimental evidences of the integrative action of the nervous system which have been brought forward since Sherrington's "Integrative Action of the Nervous System" (1906) are reviewed with special emphasis being placed on the compounding of reflexes and the complex integration by long nerve paths.—F. C. Sumner.
3541. Overholser, M. D., Whitley, J. R., O'Dell, B. L., & Hogan, A. G. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Comparison of electroencephalographs of young rats from dams on synthetic and on normal diets. *Science*, 1950, 111, 65-66.—Comparison showed no significant difference in the frequency of brain waves of the two groups, but the average frequency for three animals with well-developed hydrocephalus (born of dams with synthetic diets) "was somewhat lower than is normal." Unpublished data cited that hydrocephalus-free young rats born of dams on synthetic diets learn their way through a maze more slowly than do rats from a stock colony.—B. R. Fisher.
3542. Snider, Ray S. Tactile, auditory and visual areas in the cerebellum. *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 60, 325-326.—Abstract.

(See also abstracts 3569, 3618, 3802)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3543. Békésy, Georg von. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) The moon illusion and similar auditory phenomena. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 540-552.—The acoustic illusion was first noted in a theater whereby the acoustic image of the orchestra can be made to differ when observed from the parquet or the balcony. Controlled observations were then made in an anechoic room where it was found that sound localization was very difficult and unstable being a function of differences in loudness, frequency distortion, and head position. The visual illusions are more stable than the acoustic ones. Observations were also made to determine if acoustically perceived space was analogous to visual in which "the stars do not seem to be infinitely far away." The data are analyzed in terms of the relevant theories. Further observations were then made of the apparent sound-image in the anechoic room. "In spite of the fact that the distance between the two sound-images did not show any great change, none of the Ss felt that an auditory analogue to the visual size-constancy phenomenon existed."—S. C. Ericksen.

3544. Cohen, Jozef, & Ogdon, Donald P. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Taste blindness to phenyl-thiocarbamide and related compounds. *Psychol. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 490-498.—This paper considers the physiological, genetic, environmental and ethnological factors involved in taste-blindness to phenyl-thiocarbamide and related compounds. 44-item bibliography.—S. Ross.

3545. Harper, Roland. (U. Reading, Eng.) On the firmness of deformable materials. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 553-559.—"Treatment of data obtained from experiments on the simultaneous comparison of the firmness of deformable materials discussed in earlier papers is further developed. A more accurate means of assessing the appropriate constants has been introduced. The empirical relationships between the constants derived from a number of experiments, involving a variety of materials, are indicated and the theoretical implications outlined."—S. C. Ericksen.

3546. McMahan, Elizabeth A., & Lauer, Joan. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Extrasensory perception of cards in an unknown location. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 47-57.—The purpose of the experiment was to determine whether a subject in a test of ESP could call the order of cards in a deck whose location was unknown to him. In half the tests, the location of the cards was unknown to the subject, and in half it was known. Each of the 2 subjects called 4 decks or "runs" a session. Total results of 96 runs were insignificant, but there was a marked difference in scores obtained in the first and second runs. The total of all first runs gave a positive deviation with a critical ratio of 3.10; all second runs averaged below mean chance expectation. The critical ratio of the difference was 3.01. Trials in which the location of the cards was unknown to the subject contributed

the greater portion of the difference, the CR of the difference for this section alone being 2.67.—B. M. Humphrey.

3547. Maruseva, A. M. O deiatel'nosti proprioseptorov razlichnykh myshechnykh grupp liagushki. (On the activity of the proprioceptors of different muscular groups in the frog.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 535-546.—Experimental data lend support to the following conclusions: (1) The source of proprioceptive impulses in tonic and non-tonic muscles are receptor-types which differ structurally from each other. (2) The character of proprioceptive response depends on the mechanical aspects of the stimulus. (3) Different kinds of response from the same proprioceptive receptors are explainable by differences in their functional state.—I. D. London.

3548. Mayo, B. (U. Birmingham, Eng.) Is there a sense of duration? *Mind*, 1950, 59, 71-78.—Logical and epistemological difficulties in measurement of time as compared with measurement of space are considered and a resolution proposed.—W. L. Wilkins.

3549. Noble, Clyde E. (Sch. Aviation Med., Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.) The perception of the vertical: III. The visual vertical as a function of centrifugal and gravitational forces. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 839-850.—3 Ss, placed individually in a human centrifuge, were exposed to 8 different velocities of rotation. A luminous line, presented in darkness, was to be adjusted to phenomenal verticality a number of times under both stationary and rotary conditions. The visual vertical was found to vary directly with the angle of resultant force. The findings are interpreted as confirmation of Mach's hypothesis of the physical force determinants of psychological verticality. They are also consistent with the viewpoint that visual orientation, under the conditions of these experiments, is primarily dependent upon somesthetic factors rather than upon visual Gestalten.—R. B. Ammons.

3550. Scherer, Wallace B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Spontaneity as a factor in ESP. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 126-147.—In an investigation of the effect of spontaneity on success and failure in tests of ESP, 2 pieces of apparatus were designed by means of which subjects indicated their choices in the attempt to identify by means of ESP one of 5 colors. In the "spontaneous" series, subjects made trials one at a time at widely spaced intervals only when they had a definite impulse or hunch as to the correct response. Control tests were of 3 kinds: (1) trials made one at a time at widely spaced intervals with conscious deliberation on the part of the subject; (2) trials made 25 at a session with conscious deliberation before each trial; and (3) trials made 25 at a session with no directions as to method of response. None of the control series, separately or in combination, yielded significant results. The "spontaneous" series gave a large positive deviation with a probability of .0002. The results support the hypothesis that conditions favoring spontaneity are

more likely to produce a high degree of success in ESP tests.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

VISION

3551. Adler, Alexandra. Course and outcome of visual agnosia. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 111, 41-51.—The case of a 22-year-old woman is reported who, in a fire, suffered a disability resulting in visual agnosia. In spite of her many deviations, the patient lives an almost normal life through an amazing amount of round-about ways of visual recognition.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3552. Bell, G. H., & Weir, J. B. de V. Vision during glancing movements of the eyes. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1949, 42, 856.—Abstract.

3553. Bender, Morris B., & Kahn, Robert L. (New York U. Coll. Med., New York.) After-imagery in defective fields of vision. *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 196-204.—Completion effects in the visual after-image of a patient with homonymous scotomas were studied by varying the geometric pattern within the stimulus field. The size and configuration of the stimulus figure, as well as the presence of a surrounding field of stimulation, are some of the many factors which alter the visual after-image and lead to completion. Consistent changes in latency, intensity, and duration can be shown in homonymous parts of the after-image field, whereas the corresponding regions in the perceived field show no defects.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3554. Brown, W. R., & MacAdam, D. L. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Visual sensitivities to combined chromaticity and luminance differences. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 808-834.—Previous investigations have determined the variations of j.n.d.'s of color matching for constant luminance. The present paper provides data for the general case of combined chromaticity and luminance differences. This is done by the analysis of standard deviations in visual trichromatic colorimetry. Determinations have been made of the constants for ellipsoids in color space. Most of the results are approximately symmetrical above and below a constant luminance cross section of each ellipsoid. The data are summarized in 9 tables and 14 graphs.—*L. A. Riggs.*

3555. Chapanis, Alphonse. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Simultaneous chromatic contrast in normal and abnormal color vision. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 526-539.—The Royal Canadian Navy Colour-Vision Test-Lantern was administered to 86 color-normal and 34 color-deficient Os. The red, green, and white lights were presented in pairs and in all possible permutations. "The chief value of this paper is that it presents a large number of systematic observations on this effect." The hypothesis is presented that the magnitude of simultaneous chromatic contrast, in color normal and color deficient individuals alike, is some function of the individual's differential sensitivity for chromaticity.—*S. C. Ericksen.*

3556. Coleman, Howard S., Coleman, Madeline F., Fridge, David L., & Harding, Samuel W. (U. Texas, Austin.) The coefficient of specific resolution of the human eye for Foucault test objects viewed through circular apertures. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 766-770.—Circular artificial pupil stops having diameters from 0.3 to 7.0 mm. were used in a position close to the observer's eye. It appears that resolution of a black and white bar target is limited by diffraction of light for pupil diameters less than .75 mm. Here, resolution is directly proportioned to pupil diameter. From .75 to 2.5 mm. the improvement in resolution occurs at a diminishing rate, and beyond 2.5 mm. no further improvement is found. No important influence was noted for the factors of age, sex, position of artificial pupil, etc. under the conditions of these experiments at an original target brightness of 500 footlamberts.—*L. A. Riggs.*

3557. Ellerbrock, V. J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) A comparison of peripheral stereoscopic and visual acuities. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1949, 26, 530-537.—Three observers reported the apparent positions of two equidistant cords symmetrically placed at 5 different separations. An optical system permitting variable magnification in the horizontal meridian for one eye made possible an apparent shift in relative distance of the cords. 40 observations were made at each setting, using the method of constant stimuli. With appropriate correction for change in magnification effect with increased separation of the cords, stereoacuity curves for these observers closely approximate Wertheim's curve of peripheral visual acuity.—*M. R. Stoll.*

3558. Ellerbrock, V. J. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Tonicity induced by fusional movements. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 8-20.—While horizontal and cyclofusional movements were prevented by means of auxiliary targets, vertical fusion movements were induced through a haploscopic arrangement. The extent of these movements increased as the speed of the target was reduced, and persistence of after-effects, represented by a tendency to vertical deviation in the same direction, increased when duration of the stimulus to vertical deviation was increased up to some hours. These effects are similar to those demonstrated for other reflex responses, and may invalidate certain clinical measurements.—*M. R. Stoll.*

3559. Evans, Ralph M. (Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.) On some aspects of white, gray, and black. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 774-779.—It is customary to think of white, gray and black as constituting a series of achromatic colors. It is argued here, however, that they are not colors and do not constitute a series. White is associated with the diffusion of light, and represents one extreme of a continuum starting at clear (i.e., nondiffusing) and passing through various degrees of pale white to a maximum. Gray cannot be seen except when two or more areas are present; it is the perception of relative visual effectiveness of the light from these areas. Black represents the extreme in lack of

effectiveness. In these terms, white may vary both in brightness and in strength as indicated by the terms "pale" and "pure." The attributes of white are influenced by the attitudes of the observer, particularly as to whether the attention is "object-directed" or "stimulus-directed." White, gray, black and clear are most readily understood in relation to the "object mode of perception."—L. A. Riggs.

3560. Farnsworth, Dean; Sperling, Harry, & Kimble, Priscilla F. A battery of pass-fail tests for detecting degree of color deficiency. *Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1949, 8(147), 39-68.—"A battery of color vision tests was administered to an unselected sample of 1440 young males under standardized conditions. Approximately 10% were found color defective. The ratio of deuterans to protans was 2 to 1. 5 categories of degree of defect are defined on the basis of a battery of the following pass-fail tests: pseudochromatic plates plus a screening anomaloscope; a red-green-white lantern test; the Dichotomous D-15 test; and a Nagel-type anomaloscope. The tests are evaluated for validity and reliability. The incidence of color anomaly found in this study is discussed with reference to standardized illumination, to testing methods and to the ethnic composition of the sample."—L. B. Seronsy.

3561. Freeburne, Cecil M. (Bowling Green State U., O.), & Hamilton, Charles E. The effect of brightness on figural after-effect. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 567-569.—Six pairs of Kohler-Wallach figures were viewed when projected at high brightness, 100 ft.c. and low brightness, 20 ft.c. The pairs and brightness-conditions were presented to the 24-Ss in counterbalanced order. The comparisons of the figural after-effects between the two conditions were not statistically significant. The occurrence of "positive" figural after-effects under high brightness showed a decreasing trend over the six experimental periods while an opposite trend was noted for the low brightness condition.—S. C. Ericksen.

3562. Friedenberg, Harold L. Notes on functional disturbances of vision. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 21-23.—Frequency and characteristics of functional disturbances are mentioned and necessity of differentiating from amblyopia ex anopsia and malingering.—M. R. Stoll.

3563. Graham, C. H., & Veniar, Florence A. (Columbia U., New York.) The influence of size of test-field surround on visual intensity discrimination. *Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash.*, 1950, 36, 17-25.—The least discriminable change in intensity when a circle of light is momentarily flashed concentric to a uniformly illuminated circle equal or larger in size was determined by the method of limits for stimuli of from 0.6° to 9.6° visual angle. Difference limens for 1 dark-adapted subject measured by $\Delta I/I$ was found for monocular cone vision to vary inversely with background intensity to limiting values, and to be lower when the 2 circles are of equal size. When the stimulated field exceeds the rod-free area, an unknown mechanism of interaction lowers threshold

even more. Beyond 1.2°, the surround does not further decrease threshold.—M. M. Berkun.

3564. Hardy, LeGrand H. (Coll. Phys. & Surg., Columbia U., New York.) Investigation of visual space. *Arch. Ophthalmol., Chicago*, 1949, 42, 551-561.—A description is given of the chief problem under investigation by the staff of the Knapp Laboratory for Physiological Optics. The problem is to discover, evaluate and express mathematically the bases upon which spatial perception and orientation are founded.—S. Ross.

3565. Hecht, Selig; Hendley, Charles D., Frank, Silvia, & Schlaer, Simon. (Columbia U., New York.) Contrast discrimination charts for demonstrating the effect of anoxia on vision. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 922-923.—A device has been developed for demonstrating visual impairment due to anoxia. Landolt rings are made photographically in such a way that they are only slightly darker than their white background. Variable low levels of contrast are therefore available for testing observers at a twilight brightness of about 0.1 millilambert. There are large individual variations in mean score even without oxygen deprivation. The effect of anoxia is easily shown by the use of the tests and a quantitative score for impairment is provided.—L. A. Riggs.

3566. Hendley, Charles D., & Hecht, Selig. (Columbia U., New York.) The colors of natural objects and terrains, and their relation to visual color deficiency. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 870-873.—A survey was made of the colors of trees, grasses, earths, water, sky, etc. as seen along horizontal paths from 2 feet to 20 miles in length. About a thousand measurements were made of 235 different objects. A Munsell color chip was selected to match each object. The results are plotted on a chromaticity chart expressing values of x and y for the ICI system.—L. A. Riggs.

3567. Judd, Deane B. (National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.) A comparison of direct colorimetry of titanium pigments with their indirect colorimetry based on spectrophotometry and a standard observer. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 945-950.—On the basis of direct colorimetry of two titanium dioxide pigments, the author concludes that the standard observer in the ICI standard may have to be modified so as to weight more heavily the short wave extreme of the visible spectrum.—L. A. Riggs.

3568. Kaufman, E. L., Lord, M. W., Reese, T. W., & Volkman, J. (Mount Holyoke Coll., South Hadley, Mass.) The discrimination of visual number. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 498-525.—The Ss received brief, simultaneous, visual presentations of randomly arranged fields of dots, 1 to 210. 4 Ss were instructed for maximum speed; 5 for accuracy. Every S made about 21 reports of each of the 35 stimulus-values. Some of the conclusions are: the functional relations between time and stimulus-number, and confidence and stimulus-number are discontinuous in slope; the functions for both time and confidence are discontinuous in slope at nearly the same point—close to

6 stimulus-dots; the instructions for speed and accuracy yield functions that are similar in shape.—S. C. Ericksen.

3569. Köhler, Wolfgang, & Held, Richard. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) The cortical correlate of pattern vision. *Science*, 1949, 110, 414-419.—On- and off-effects of vision on the alpha rhythm from the visual cortex present when there is no visual stimulation are not regarded as correlates of vision *per se*. From a variety of evidences, it is believed that brain action involves electrical fields, direct currents spreading through the brain as a volume conductor. It is necessary to show empirically specifically how pattern vision can be derived from the behavior of the cortical flow. Recordings of direct currents from the occipital areas of the intact heads of 13 human subjects were taken, with "steady potentials appearing in the absence of visual stimulation . . . eliminated by a balancing circuit," when subjects were presented with slow-moving bright objects, differing not too strongly from their backgrounds (to minimize polarization of brain tissue). Records from 4 subjects are presented and discussed, including their implications for cortical functioning.—B. R. Fisher.

3570. Luckiesh, Matthew (General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, O.), Hall, R. M., & Guth, S. K. Balancing visual stimuli in orthoptic training. *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1950, 27, 3-7.—A filter of varied density has been designed to fit over one side of the viewing element of various binocular instruments. This permits reduction of acuity in the better eye, partly because of the diffusion effect. Since the density varies, parts of an observed configuration may disappear as the line of fixation shifts so that exercises in loss and recovery of binocular fixation are provided for.—M. R. Stoll.

3571. MacMartin, Louise Shutler, & Dimmick, Forrest L. Mapping the central scotoma of the dark adapted retina: comparison of a moving stimulus with a stationary presentation. *Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1949, 8(150), 94-112.—Three methods of mapping the central scotoma of scotopic vision were compared experimentally. With the same observers, maps of the scotopic "blind" area were made both by the usual clinical techniques of moving a stimulus in and out from the fixation point, and by presenting stationary stimuli at various places in the area studied. The stationary stimuli gave the most valid and most reliable results.—M. W. Raben.

3572. Maizel, S. O. O chisle fotonov, pronika-yushchikh v. svetochuvstvitel'nye kletki chelovecheskogo glaza. (Number of photons penetrating the light-sensitive cells of the human eye.) *Dokl. Acad. Nauk, SSSR*, 1949, 66, 1085-1088.—A mathematical approximation is developed for determining the number of photons acting upon individual retinal elements. Computations are based on the assumptions (1) that intensity of radiation incident on a light-sensitive cell is proportional to es , where e = exposure time and s = area of the cell cross-section; (2) rod-cone diameter is 3.0μ making the effective

cross sectional area of a light-sensitive cell $7\mu^2$; (3) not all photons impinge upon a photosensitive molecule of rhodopsin or iodopsin; and (4) the dissociation of any given molecule is a function of wavelength of the incident energy. For given conditions the probability of dissociation is first calculated, and then the number of reacting photons per second. For example, for a Standard Illuminant "A" source of $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ apostilbs ($1 \text{ apostilb} = \frac{1}{\pi \cdot 10^4} \text{ candles/cm}^2$)

incident upon a reflecting surface which is viewed binocularly at an angle greater than 20° , it was calculated that, on the average, one acting photon falls on each sensitive element in both eyes about once every 600 seconds.—R. W. Burnham.

3573. Mitchell, R. T. The effect of low color temperature illumination and red illumination upon subsequent dark adaptation. *Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1949, 8(146), 27-38.—Dark adaptation measurements were made following 20 minutes adaptation to 6.0 ft-L at 2800°K , 0.40 ft-L at 2800°K , 0.40 ft-L at 1950°K (reduced voltage), or red goggles worn in 6.0 ft-L at 2800°K . Three complete curves for one observer were taken for each condition. Evaluation was made in terms of mean time required to reach a given threshold. Low color temperature adaptation was found definitely inferior to red light in inducing dark adaptation. It was necessary to increase lighting units and current consumption in order to equate the brightness of a low voltage source to the brightness of a red filtered bulb of the same wattage at normal voltage.—M. W. Raben.

3574. Volkenstein, A. A., & Gershun, A. A. O vizual'nykh fotometricheskikh izmereniyakh pri malykh yarkostyakh. (Visual photometric measurements at low brightnesses.) *Dokl. Acad. Nauk SSSR*, 1949, 66, 59-61.—(Abstracted from an English translation by Carlo A. Bauman, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.)—A discussion is presented of well-known differences which are found in spectral sensitivity curves for the human observer under conditions of pure cone vision, pure rod vision, and mixed rod-cone vision. This is followed by a discussion of photometric brightness measurements and the concept of equivalent brightness of adjacent photometric fields as a measure of visual sensation.—R. W. Burnham.

3575. von Schelling, Hermann. A method for calculating the effect of filters on color vision. *Med. Res. Lab. Rep.*, 1949, 8(148), 69-83.—Specimen curves, represented on chromaticity diagrams, are calculated to indicate in general how colors shift if a filter is applied. After giving the mathematical formulae, the method is used for studying the changes occurring in chromaticity by the absorption by the macular pigment and by the intraocular media. Another application of the method is demonstrated by showing the chromaticity shifts which occur when illumination is changed from illuminant C to A and inversely.—M. W. Raben.

3576. Williams, Stanley B. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Visibility on cathode-ray tube

screens: viewing angle. *J. opt. Soc. Amer.*, 1949, 39, 782-785.—Detectability thresholds were measured on two highly trained observers at several positions from the line of binocular regard to 20° out from it. The degree of impairment which accompanied the transition from foveal to 20° peripheral vision was about 17 db of signal voltage. "There being no data based on optically precise stimuli available for comparison with the radar thresholds, an estimate was made of the luminances of the pips and their backgrounds. . . . As estimated, the visual threshold probably varies up to one-log unit or greater over a range of 20 degrees of viewing angle, for the optimal scope background."—L. A. Riggs.

3577. Yustova, E. N. Novoe opredelenie spektral'nykh kharakteristik tsvetnogo zreniya. (Redetermination of the spectral characteristics of color vision.) *Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR*, 1949, 65, 661-664.—(Abstracted from an unpublished English translation by Carlo A. Bauman, Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester 4, New York)—Based on a method elaborated by N. D. Nyuberg and the MOK spectral mixture curves (which are a redetermination of the ICI curves "under better experimental conditions"), and subject to certain assumptions implicit in the method used, fundamental response curves of the eye were calculated which are somewhat different from those of König and Ives, although the positions of maxima coincide (except for the lack of a second maximum in the red curve). The conclusion is reached that "our curves (are) more accurate" but no criterion of accuracy is presented. Details of the computational procedure are not given.—R. W. Burnham.

(See also abstract 3495)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

3578. Ames, Louise Bates. (Yale U., New Haven Conn.) Bilaterality. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 45-50.—"Bilateral behavior, though occurring to some extent at nearly all ages, tends to occur outstandingly in the normal infant and child at certain definite age periods. That these periods of bilaterality occur as a result of developing inner forces is suggested by the fact that the patterned alternation of periods of bilateral and unilateral manual responses seems to be characteristic of all subjects studied; by the fact that these periods occur regardless of postural orientation (that is whether the child is seated or supine); and by the fact that they occur in leg as well as in arm behavior." Graphs of handedness in contact with objects for a single S are given.—R. B. Ammons.

3579. Ammons, Carol H., & Ammons, Robert B. (U. Louisville, Ky.) Preliminary study of effects of pacing and number of card designs on card sorting. *Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1949, 1(4), 31-34.—"90 Ss practiced card sorting under a variety of conditions. There were either 8, 10, or 12 sorting categories and pacing was at the rate of 48, 58, or 68 throws per

minute. All Ss practiced 8 min. Those in the experimental groups were given a 10.-min rest between 4-min. practice periods, while those in the control group practiced continuously. Performance, in terms of mean percentage of error per minute, improved regularly with practice. Reminiscence but no warm-up decrement was observed over rest. Reminiscence was greater the larger the number of sorting categories and the faster the pacing. Final level of performance was better with slower pacing and fewer sorting categories."—C. W. Swink.

3580. Daniel, Robert S. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Some observations on Meyer's study of reaction time and muscle tension. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 896-898.—"Since a number of experiment and operational errors seem to be involved in the study, (23: 3611), attention is called to a need for reevaluation of the data." The possibility should be considered "that the fundamental data of the study are not muscle action potentials at all, but are transients initiated by the RT equipment. The study deserves repetition under conditions of less severe restrictions on equipment and supplies, and with better control against artifacts."—R. B. Ammons.

3581. Edwards, Austin S. (U. Georgia, Athens.) The effect of bodily rotation upon involuntary sway and finger tremor. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 590-591.—Using 50 college student subjects tested with the author's ataxiometer, it was found that body-sway was greatly increased following rotation. Statistically significant results were not obtained with 100 Ss when finger-tremor was tested with the tromometer before and after rotation.—S. C. Ericksen.

3582. Helson, Harry. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Design of equipment and optimal human operation. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 473-497.—The apparatus was a type of pursuitmeter requiring the subjects to align a moving pointer with a stationary index by turning a handwheel to oppose a pre-determined input. Several variations in the task and the conditions of controls were introduced. Results are presented under the following headings: accuracy as a function of speed of turning; accuracy as function of size of handwheel; speed of handwheel and difficulty of course; handwheel speed and duration; inertia of handwheel and accuracy; interactions of speed, size, inertia, friction and accuracy; single- vs. double-handed controls; aiding time-constants and accuracy; visual magnification and accuracy.—S. C. Ericksen.

3583. Lewin, Bertram D. Mania and sleep. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 419-433.—Sleep is equated with mania. Both result from an intrapsychic fusion with the breast at nursing, although only a stupor can reproduce sound infantile sleep. Elation repeats (with elaboration) this primal sleep and is a substitute sleep, or sleep-equivalent, guarded by a censorship that employs a defense mechanism of denial of insight and prevention of emotional acceptance. 27 references.—N. H. Pronko.

3584. Meyer, Henry D. (Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc., Chicago, Ill.) Some remarks concerning Daniel's observations. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 898-900.—Daniel's remarks on Meyer's study (see 24: 3580) are commented on in detail. It is concluded that "there is no way to verify logically the implication of Daniel's statement that potential C does not look like a typical MAP. Sufficient basis is present to expect the potential used in this study to be atypical. . . . The data of Meyer's study, as is the case for other initial studies, will have to wait until further research confirms or rejects them."—R. B. Ammons.

3585. Petrova, M. K. Sil'nyi i sil'nei'shil predstaviteli sangvinicheskogo temperamenta v razlichnykh usloviyakh eksperimenta. (Intense and very intense representatives of sanguine temperament under different conditions of experiment.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 581-594.—A discussion of the behavior of a dog of especially intense sanguine temperament under various conditions of experiment.—I. D. London.

3586. Promptov, A. N. Opyt klassifikatsii imitatsionnykh javlenii na osnove eksperimental'nogo izucheniia provedeniia ptits. (An attempt at classification of imitative phenomena on the basis of experimental study of behavior in birds.) *Fiziol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 595-601.—Four categories are discussed: "isoreaction, activation, resonance, and appropriation." Only the last two are imitation in the strict sense of the word. Isoreaction refers to similar behavior due to similar conditions on the part of both the avian "stimulator" and "reagent." Activation covers counter-reactions to the actions of the stimulator, but which involve different motor expression. Resonance refers to imitative behavior whose components are not new and have been earlier developed. Appropriation refers to imitative behavior which involves a certain restructuring of relationships and incorporation of new elements in the behavior of the reagent. Appropriation may become subsequently resonance.—I. D. London.

3587. Spragg, S. D. S., Devoe, D. B., & Davidson, A. L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Studies in the accuracy of movement. I. The bisection and duplication of linear extents in the horizontal sagittal plane. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (Tech. Rep. SDC 241-6-1.) 20 p.—In one experiment 10 subjects attempted to bisect, and in a second experiment 11 subjects attempted to duplicate a linear movement. Distances ranged from 6 to 24 cm in the first experiment, 4 to 18 cm in the second. Greater accuracy and smaller bias result if movement is about 12 to 18 cm. than if it is much smaller. If the movement involves bisection of linear extent, then variation in extent of movement has no appreciable effect on the proportional accuracy or precision of such movements.—L. B. Seronsy.

3588. Spragg, S. D. S., Devoe, D. B., & Davidson, A. L. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Studies in the accuracy of movement. II. The bisection and duplication of

linear extents at various angles in the horizontal plane, and at inclinations above the horizontal. Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (Tech. Rep. SDC 241-6-2.) 22 p.—4 experiments were performed in which subjects attempted to bisect or duplicate a linear movement made at (1) various angular positions in the horizontal plane, and (2) angular deviations above the horizontal plane. Results indicate that neither position affects accuracy of movement. Plane of movement and direction away from or toward body were found to be relatively unimportant. Duplication was more accurate than bisection, proportional accuracy of duplication improved with increase in extent of movement, and errors tended to be those of overestimation rather than underestimation. Distances of 12 to 18 cm. gave greater accuracy and smaller bias than shorter distances.—L. B. Seronsy.

3589. Vince, Margaret A. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) Rapid response sequences and the psychological refractory period. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 23-40.—A series of experiments were carried out to determine how rapidly a simple key-depressing response could be made when stimuli were presented singly and in readily apprehendable groups. These results were then compared with performance data from practiced and unpracticed subjects on typing and telegraphy. A maximum rate of 2 responses per second was obtained when the stimuli were presented singly at an accelerating rate. When the stimuli were presented in readily apprehendable groups, which could be responded to as a unit, the response rate rose sharply and ". . . scarcely fell short of the limit imposed by the maximum rate at which the limb could move."—L. E. Thune.

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

3590. Berlyne, D. E. (U. St. Andrews, Scotland.) 'Interest' as a psychological concept. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 184-195.—When the concept of "interest" was employed in early psychological writings it was thought of as a subjective experience being closely related to feeling and attention. Later interest was thought of in relation to motivation. More recently the topic of interest has been extended and related to personality structure, attitudes, affect, and the like. The author presents a systematic discussion of the concept of interest. 45-item bibliography.—L. E. Thune.

3591. Cottrell, Leonard S., Jr., & Dymond, Rosalind F. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The empathic responses: a neglected field for research. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 355-359.—In an exploratory study, empathic responses were investigated as interpersonal processes. It was found possible to develop a quantitative index of relative sympathy. A wide range of differences showed that low empathy people did not establish as smooth working relationships with others as high score individuals. A relationship was found between empathic ability and self-

insight as well as personality and background characteristics.—N. H. Pronko.

3592. Gibson, E. P. A suggested program for parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 86-89.—A persistent search should be made for subjects who are able to achieve a high degree of success in psi tests. With such subjects special investigations would be carried out to determine the effectiveness of forms of automatism, hypnosis, etc., in "freeing the unconscious mind of the restraints of the conscious." The usefulness of tests involving greater freedom of expression on the part of the subject might be enhanced through cooperative studies by psychiatrists and psychoanalysts.—B. M. Humphrey.

3593. Haggard, Ernest A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) On the application of analysis of variance to GSR data: II. Some effects of the use of inappropriate measures. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 861-867.—50 boys and 50 girls were tested at 13.5 and retested at 17.5 years of age for GSR to words rated pleasant, indifferent, or unpleasant. GSR measures included resistance change, conductance change, and the logs of these changes. "The findings of this study justify the following conclusions: . . . The four GSR measures examined in this study cannot be used interchangeably, since when applied independently to the same original scores, some measures yielded highly significant differences for a given comparison, whereas others did not. . . . The variability among the obtained *F*-values arises from the scale characteristics of the four measures as they are applied to the original or derived scores. It may be assumed that those measures which violate the basic assumptions underlying the analysis of variance technique yield biased *F*-values."—R. B. Ammons.

3594. Hart, Hornell. Some suggested research projects in parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 12-15.—The research projects outlined deal primarily with an "experimental exploration of the extent to which psi factors [extrasensory perception and psychokinesis] enter into intuition, and the possibility of practical applications of intuition for more rapid and successful development of research in the field of parapsychology."—B. M. Humphrey.

3595. Katz, David. (U. Stockholm, Sweden.) Gestalt laws of mental work. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 185-188.—Six experiments, which extend the author's treatment of the Gestalt laws of work, are reported. Five deal with mental tasks, (e.g. adding series of numbers), and the remaining one involves the motor task of running. All of the experiments are aimed at demonstrating how performance on a discrete sub-task is influenced by the subject's conception of the whole which includes the sub-task. The author notes that ". . . the subject apportions the psychophysical energy at his disposal differently, adapting himself to the extent of the task, so that when the task ahead is greater he works more slowly." Factors which compel greater attention to the individual parts which combine to form the total task lead to a disintegration of the work Gestalt.—L. E. Thune.

3596. Meyer-Holzappel, Monika. Die Beziehungen zwischen den Trieben junger und erwachsener Tiere. (The relations between the drives of young and adult animals.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 32-60.—Sexual maturation is generally looked upon as the critical period when juvenile drives disappear and adult drives are activated. However, the development of both types often overlap. The readiness to react to a certain object is often acquired much earlier than the corresponding drive itself. The fact that regression occurs proves that certain juvenile drives remain latent in adult animals. In certain cases the development of drives is abnormally delayed or accelerated. English summary.—K. F. Muenzinger.

3597. Murphy, Gardner. What needs to be done in parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 15-19.—The parapsychologist needs to return to a more thorough study of spontaneous cases of telepathy, clairvoyance, and precognition. Especially is there need for an intensive study, through depth interview, projective tests, etc., of those persons who have spontaneous experiences. In experimental parapsychology, studies involving use of a wide variety of clinical tools should lead to greater precision in predicting individual scoring levels in tests of extrasensory perception and psychokinesis. The fact that there are differences in the degree of success obtained by individual experimenters suggests the need for a special study of the personality of the experimenter himself. Major effort should be expended in the direction of developing repeatable experiments.—B. M. Humphrey.

3598. Pratt, J. G. Program for parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 20-25.—Extrasensory perception (ESP) and psychokinesis (PK) appear to be independent of time and space. Research of the future should attempt to define the limits, if any, of this apparent independence. Studies of the relations between psi phenomena and the personality characteristics of the individual subject should be extended. Under the general problem of the psychological nature of the unusual mental events of parapsychology, there is a special need to find out: (1) how ESP and PK are related to more familiar types of subjective behavior; (2) whether they have their own peculiar "laws"; (3) whether ESP and PK can be developed; (4) whether they can be made conscious; and (5) whether a higher level of success in ESP or PK tests can be obtained through the use of automatic or involuntary modes of response.—B. M. Humphrey.

3599. Price, H. H. Future work in parapsychology—some suggestions. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 25-31.—The collection and study of spontaneous cases of extrasensory perception (ESP) should be continued and expanded, for they provide suggestions for experimental work. Further research is needed: (1) to throw light on the difference between telepathy and clairvoyance; (2) to discover the range and limits of both precognition and retrocognition; (3) to find out "what makes the difference be-

tween 'a very good' ESP subject and a 'moderate' or 'poor' one"; (4) to find out whether some objects or events are better stimuli for ESP than others; (5) to discover whether drugs, physical practices, autohypnosis, etc., can induce a high degree of ESP in normal subjects or can break down the barriers normally repressing the expression of ESP.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3600. Reeves, Margaret Pegram. Concerning a program for parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 31-32.—Under the general heading of the relationship of psi phenomena (ESP and PK) to non-psychological fields of knowledge, there is a need for research into the nature of the energy involved and its relation to energy as it is currently understood by physicists. Experimental studies dealing with the relationship of psi phenomena to psychological functions should be continued along some of the already existing lines.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3601. Rhine, J. B. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Conditions favoring success in psi tests. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 58-75.—A summary is given of all that is known about the best experimental conditions for obtaining evidence of psi phenomena (extrasensory perception and psychokinesis). The suggestions deal with the role of the experimenter, characteristics of the good subject, and the informal, game-like nature of the tests.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3602. Rhine, J. B. Research aims for the decade ahead. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 101-107.—On the experimental front, there is a need for a more expanded and broader exploratory approach without relaxation of standards and safeguards. Study of spontaneous case collections and of the phenomena of related fields (such as psychiatry and anthropology) should provide a greater perspective from which to select the most profitable areas for experimental attack. The central problem of the field is how the unconscious psi powers can be brought under conscious control.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3603. Schneider, Gertrude R. Research projects in parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 107-113.—Certain personality and attitude patterns have been found associated with success in clairvoyance tests given in the classroom. Extended studies are needed to discover whether the same or different personality patterns are required for success in other types of psi tests, in other types of test situations, and under differing conditions of motivation. In the physiological realm, research with brain-damaged patients and with subjects who are having EEG records made may aid in identifying conditions necessary for success in psi tests.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3604. Singer, Kurt. The meaning of conflict. *Aust. J. Psychol. Phil.*, 1949, 27, 145-170.—After examining the concepts of conflict of Freud, Pavlov, Guthrie, A. R. Luria, and others the author presents his definition of conflict as "a critical tension in an organismic field induced by hormic incompatibilities." He views conflict as a process resulting from antagonism and tending to resolve it; but states that the term should be reserved for "cases in which the

collision threatens the stability and viability of the integrating unit." This meaning is intended to integrate the following concepts. For Freud, "conflict consists in a clash between two incompatible tendencies organized in different systems of the personality, one arriving at satisfaction, the other at perseveration." Luria regards conflict as a deadlock of impulses. Pavlov defines it as a "collision of elementary processes," and Guthrie describes it as "a tug of war in which two incompatible systems are both active."—*W. Coleman.*

3605. Soal, S. G. The next ten years in England. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 32-36.—Confirmation and development of those researches involving the relation of ESP ability and personality factors should be given priority in the next few years, for the discovery of reliable psychological tests capable of predicting success in ESP tests would not only enable the investigator to select the type of person with whom it would be worthwhile to experiment, but it would also enable the skeptical scientist to demonstrate the phenomena of parapsychology for himself. In addition to personality studies, research should be directed toward discovery of "bodily and mental states which favor the emergence of the psi faculty."—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3606. Thouless, Robert H. A program for parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 113-119.—The devising of more fruitful methods of experimenting is an immediate necessity. Studies of the causes of decline effects in parapsychological test data should both advance understanding of psi phenomena, and overcome practical difficulties. Methods of achieving volitional control of the psi processes or of the inhibiting factors in psi expression should be studied. If failure to secure volitional control occurs, the use of a drug or combinations of drugs may aid in securing control of the phenomena. Greater fruitfulness of experimentation may result from a thorough investigation of the social psychological factors necessary for psi success.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3607. Tsanoff, Radoslav A. (Rice Institute, Houston, Tex.) The ways of genius. New York: Harper, 1949. xv, 310 p. \$3.50.—". . . when intelligence reaches its consummation it manifests deeper insight . . . and achieves really original expression. Many minds may experience this original creative power . . . its superlative manifestations may be studied in the works of genius." In the first two chapters the author discusses the relations between intelligence, mental abnormality, and genius. In the remaining 10 chapters the methods and results of creative genius as found in primitive man, art, poetry, drama, science and technology, judicial process, social reform, religion, and philosophy are investigated.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3608. Tyrrell, G. N. M. Parapsychology: position, program, outlook. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 36-41.—The approach to the problem of the nature of extrasensory perception should begin with an investigation of the "mediating vehicles," such as dreams, hallucinations, images, etc., which bring

ESP to consciousness. A comparison should be made of the veridical and nonveridical elements in the mediating vehicle with a view to discovering something about the sources of both. In the realm of psychokinesis (PK) research should be undertaken: (1) to see if PK can operate in physical situations other than those involving dice; (2) to show how and where the physical force comes into play; (3) to find out if certain kinds of radiation will lessen or annul the force; and (4) to discover the scope of the PK force or influence.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3609. Waters, R. H., & Blackwood, D. F. (*Coll. Wooster, O.*) **The applicability of motivational criteria to emotions.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 351-356.—It has been proposed that emotions operate as motives and should be included within the concept of motivation. Emotional phenomena meet the behavioral criteria of motives. They do not meet the physiological criteria so well. Those who "hold to the physiological criterion of motivation will be faced with the alternative of either (a) instituting more intensive research with an eye to the establishment of definite patterns of atypical tissue conditions both in the so-called emotions and in the area of higher motivation, or (b) expanding their theoretical framework to include the concept of functional autonomy."—*R. B. Ammons.*

3610. West, D. J. **Future aims in parapsychology experiments.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 42-46.—The many failures in the attempt to repeat ESP experiments are due to a lack of knowledge of some of the necessary conditions for the emergence of ESP. The author suggests listing and studying systematically all factors which have been mentioned as contributing to success or failure in ESP experiments. When favorable factors are discovered and their optimum value determined, the experimenter should combine all of them in the attempt to produce consistently positive ESP results. Research is needed also to determine the limits of the ESP faculty and its effective targets. In research on psychokinesis, an attempt should be made to isolate the force involved and measure it with some recording mechanism.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3611. Woodruff, J. L. **Some basic problems for parapsychological research.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 123-125.—There is a need for more systematic investigation in various areas in the field. The conditions necessary for a repeatable experiment may be discovered: (1) by systematic study of the most effective conditions for most subjects in parapsychological tests; and (2) by measuring the personality structure of the successful subject. Problems of personality and of environmental conditions cannot be entirely separated and an intensive investigation of both should be undertaken.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

LEARNING & MEMORY

3612. Amsel, Abram. (*U. Iowa, Iowa City.*) **Selective association and the anticipatory goal response mechanism as explanatory concepts in learn-**

ing theory. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 785-799.—In the first experiment rats learned "a T-maze on the basis of discrimination between two irrelevant drive stimuli, one resulting from food deprivation, the other from deprivation of water." Both responses were rewarded by anxiety reduction. Insofar as some of the subjects learned in this situation, the selective association hypothesis was not supported. "The second experimental situation involved the learning of the same discrimination on the basis of the same drive stimuli, which were now, however, relevant in the sense that a correct response under thirst stimulation was rewarded with water, while a correct response when hungry was rewarded with food (in addition to the anxiety reduction of the first situation). . . . The group which was run under the differential stimulation provided by relevant drives learned much more quickly." The results are interpreted as showing the important role of differential fractional anticipatory goal responses.—*R. B. Ammons.*

3613. Blodgett, Hugh C., McCutchan, Kenneth, & Mathews, Ravenna. (*U. Texas, Austin.*) **Spatial learning in the T-maze: the influence of direction, turn, and food location.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 800-809.—"Our procedure was to train groups of white rats on a T-maze placed interchangeably at two positions within the experimental room. . . . The group having direction as a common spatial aspect made the lowest error scores. . . . When direction from choice point to food box was opposed in the two maze placements, mutual interference occurred and impeded learning of other types of disposition. The groups having a common turn at the two placements made lower error scores than groups having only food box location as the common aspect. . . . When the turn at the two maze placements was opposed, mutual interference occurred and impeded learning of other types of disposition. . . . We conclude that in learning the elevated simple T-maze the rat acquires a direction disposition and of lesser strength a response disposition. We obtained no evidence that the rats acquired a place disposition."—*R. B. Ammons.*

3614. Brown, Judson S., & Jacobs, Alfred. (*State U. Iowa.*) **The role of fear in the motivation and acquisition of responses.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 747-759.—Two experiments investigated the assumptions that fear functions as a drive and that fear reduction serves as reinforcement. Rats were shocked after the presentation of a conditioned stimulus, and learned to cross from one side of a box to the other by jumping over a central barrier. Attempts were made to minimize the arousal of some other emotional state such as frustration or conflict. In both experiments the animals learned the new response. Fear was not necessarily accompanied by an increase in overt activity. It appeared to intensify whatever response was dominant at the moment.—*R. B. Ammons.*

3615. Hovland, Carl I. (*Yale U. New Haven, Conn.*) **Comments on Littman's "Conditioned gen-**

eralization of the galvanic skin reaction to tones." *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 892-896.—Littman's results are compared with those in similar studies and an analysis is made of the discrepancies and their possible causes. Implications for further experimentation are pointed out. (See 24: 3617.)—R. B. Ammons.

3616. Lawrence, Douglas H. (Stanford U., Calif.) Acquired distinctiveness of cues: I. Transfer between discriminations on the basis of familiarity with the stimulus. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 770-784.—"A third of the 54 albino rats were trained in the simultaneous discrimination on one of the three different stimulus dimensions used; black-white, rough-smooth floors, and wide-narrow goal compartments. . . . The 'positive' transfer animals had the same cue in the simultaneous discrimination as the relevant one in the successive discrimination; the 'negative' transfer animals had the same cue in the simultaneous as the irrelevant in the successive; and the 'control' animals had a different cue in the simultaneous from either of the two cues in the successive discrimination. . . . It was found that the positive transfer animals . . . learned the successive discrimination significantly more rapidly than did either the negative transfer or the control animals. . . . No significant differences were found in the learning rates of the negative transfer animals and the control animals."—R. B. Ammons.

3617. Littman, Richard A. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Conditioned generalization of the galvanic skin reaction to tones. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 868-882.—"Twenty-two subjects were conditioned to a tone with shock as the UCS and the GSR as the response. They were then tested for generalization of conditioning to three other tones. . . . All subjects showed conditioning and generalization. . . . The form of the curves obtained was much shallower than that gotten by Hovland and suggested the possibility of a zero slope. . . . Differences are attributed to technique and methods of analysis. . . . It was suggested that the generalization of inhibition follows a different path from that of reinforcement. . . . It is suggested that, since the form of the curve is still questionable, further research is warranted."—R. B. Ammons.

3618. Livanov, M. N., & Rabinovskaja, A. M. (Inst. Evolutionary Physiol., Koltushi.) K voprosu o lokalizatsii izmenenii v elektricheskikh profsessakh kory golovnogogo mozga krolika pri stanovlenii oboronitel'nogo uslovnogo refleksa na ritmicheskii razdrazhitel'. (Concerning the localization of changes in the electrical processes of the cerebral cortex of the rabbit during the establishment of a defensive conditioned reflex to a rhythmic stimulus.) *Fixiol. Zh. S.S.S.R.*, 1947, 33, 523-534.—After the conjunction of light flashes, as the conditioned stimulus, with synchronous electrical stimulation applied to the hind leg, electroencephalograms of the motor zone of the cerebral cortex show the arising of bioelectrical rhythms which persist subsequently. The experimental data are taken as confirming the views of

Pavlov and Orbeli that, instead of a specific connection between two hypothetical cortical points in the conditioned reflex arc as originally conceived, one ought to think of a special state of a certain part of the cortex and its interrelation with other portions of the central nervous system.—I. D. London.

3619. Razran, Gregory. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) Attitudinal determinants of conditioning and of generalization of conditioning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 820-829.—The salivary responses of 21 Ss were conditioned to a tone and a word, then tested for generalization to other tones and other words. Instructions were used to induce attitudes of voluntary facilitation, or voluntary inhibition, to give knowledge of stimulus relations, or to mislead about the nature of the experiment. Conditioning was most effective with voluntary facilitation, and least with voluntary inhibition. The various instructions did not radically change the generalization gradients. This is thought to be due to automatized categorizing attitudes on the part of Ss.—R. B. Ammons.

3620. Reynolds, Bradley. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) The acquisition of a black-white discrimination habit under two levels of reinforcement. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 760-769.—"Two groups each consisting of 14 male albino rats were trained on a black-white discrimination problem, using the correction method. . . . One group of animals was rewarded with a food pellet weighing 30 mgm. and the other group with a pellet weighing 160 mgm. . . . The group rewarded with 30 mgm. of food required a mean of 43.71 trials to reach a criterion for learning. The group rewarded with 160 mgm. required a mean of 44.0 trials. . . . Mean response times for the group rewarded with 160 mgm. of food were consistently smaller than mean response times for the group rewarded with 30 mgm. of food. . . . It has been held that the above results are consistent with the hypothesis that the positive relationship between rate of acquisition of a response and amount of reinforcement, as sometimes observed, is limited to responses which can be considered replications of the final consummatory response."—R. B. Ammons.

3621. Thompson, Merrell E., & Thompson, Jean P. (New Mexico State Coll., State College.) Reactive inhibition as a factor in maze learning: II. The role of reactive inhibition in studies of place learning versus response learning. *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 883-891.—"As a check on Tolman's recent conclusion regarding spatial learning, that, 'where there are marked extra-maze cues, place learning is simpler than response learning,' four experimental groups, place massed, response massed, place distributed and response distributed, were run on a simple T-maze with marked extra-maze cues and under conditions very similar to Tolman's. . . . It was found that with distributed trials response learning was more rapid than (1) place learning with distributed trials, and (2) response learning with massed trials. . . . Tolman's experimental method was such that not only spatial opposition of cues but

reactive inhibition, a function of time interval between trials and operating to increase alternation, interfered with response learning and facilitated place learning."—R. B. Ammons.

3622. Tolman, Edward C., & Gleitman, Henry. (U. California, Berkeley.) **Studies in learning and motivation: I. Equal reinforcements in both end-boxes, followed by shock in one end-box.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 810-819.—25 hungry pigmented rats were run in a covered T-maze to equal food reinforcements. The two end-sections were differentiated. After equal training on the two sides—one free trial and one forced trial per day for 9 days—the 2 end-sections were placed in another room. Half of the rats were shocked in one of the end-boxes and half in the other. "When placed back on the maze 22 out of a total of 25 rats immediately avoided the side leading to the box in which they had just been shocked. . . . No differences in the later avoidance of the side leading to the box in which the animals had been shocked appeared between . . . two motivation groups." It would seem that although latent learning does not appear under certain conditions, this does not disprove the possibility of its appearing under other conditions.—R. B. Ammons.

3623. Wilson, John T. (Office of Naval Research, Washington, D. C.) **The formation and retention of remote associations in rote learning.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 830-838.—144 Ss learned 16-item adjective lists serially at a 2-sec. exposure rate, each S serving in one condition only. Associations were tested by subsequently presenting S with each of the items in the list singly and in random order. Conditions were all possible combinations of 4 degrees of learning, 3 temporal delays between trials, and 4 intervals between learning and recall. Approximately 30% of all associations made were remote associations. With higher degree of mastery, fewer remote associations appeared. Trial spacing and recall delay had no differential effects. "The results are not favorable either toward the Lepley theory of remote associations or toward the McGeoch hypothesis of differential forgetting of remote as compared with correct associations."—R. B. Ammons.

3624. Zeaman, David. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) **An application of sE_R quantification procedure.** *Psychol. Rev.*, 1949, 56, 341-350.—Latency and running time measures from the same rats in a Graham-Gagné type runway were subjected to the reaction potential quantification procedure proposed by Hull, Felsing, Gladstone, and Yamaguchi. Curves based on the two measures were different, mainly in respect to the constant controlling the asymptote of learning. The difference can be accounted for if the assumption is made that two habits are being measured. Analysis of the data shows that the assumption is reasonable and that the quantification procedure is thus useful "in bringing the empirical facts into closer relationship with a theory of behavior."—R. B. Ammons.

(See also abstracts 3539, 3541)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

3625. Arieti, Silvano. (10 E. 76th St. New York.) **Special logic of schizophrenic and other types of autistic thought.** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 325-338.—The laws of paleologic, an archaic logic characteristic of dreams, of the thinking of primitive man, and other autistic forms, are examined in detail after which the author discusses why a person may abandon a system of logic and employ one that is repressed. This is a preliminary contribution that needs the support of further research.—N. H. Pronko.

3626. Brenman, Margaret. **Dreams and hypnosis.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 455-465.—Instead of the assumption that the hypnotic dream resembles the structure and function of a night dream, it is suggested that the response to the hypnotic suggestion to "dream" produces a dream intermediate between the daydream and the spontaneous night dream. It is tentatively urged that a series of hypnotic dreams may "progressively clarify either the defensive aspect of a conflict or the impulse (or need) which is being defended against."—N. H. Pronko.

3627. Firth, Roderick. (Swarthmore College, Pa.) **Sense-data and the percept theory.** *Mind*, 1950, 59, 35-56.—Epistemological implications from the percept theory include: the traditional psychological distinction between the given and its meaning or interpretation must usually be construed as a distinction between the ostensible physical object and certain accompanying events, either phenomenal or physiological or both; all the traditional forms of epistemological monism should be reinterpreted to make physical objects "nations" of ostensible physical objects rather than "families" of sense-data.—W. L. Wilkins.

3628. Gross, Alfred. **Sense of time in dreams.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 466-470.—References to time that occur in the manifest content of dreams are either in terms of precise figures of astronomical time or allusions to situations in which the dreamer suffers a frustration through time (waiting for, or just having missed, something). The first type is found as an expression of a current conflict and the second, an attempt to reduce a past frustration to a trivial frustration in the present.—N. H. Pronko.

3629. Johnson, Donald M. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) **Learning function for a change in the scale of judgment.** *J. exp. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 851-860.—It was predicted that when a person who has been judging one range of frequencies is called upon to judge a higher or lower range, the midpoint will change as a function of practice with the second series. It was further assumed that the center of the subjective scale is the geometric mean of the frequencies being judged during any one series. The data obtained from a series of experiments agreed fairly well with the theoretical expectations. It was further noted that the weight of a first series in slowing adaptation to a second is a function of the number of trials with the first series.—R. B. Ammons.

3630. Loewenstein, Rudolph M. A posttraumatic dream. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 449-454.—A dream following a traumatic accident is analyzed over a period of time with material derived from a former analysis. By repeating the traumatic event, the dream repeats the traumatic event, thus serving to overcome its impact. But distortions occur as in an ordinary dream; these are wish-fulfilling in nature and are related to the patient's childhood experiences.—N. H. Pronko.

3631. Mittelman, Bela. Ego functions and dreams. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 434-448.—Such ego functions as the general integrative functional strength of the individual, defense mechanisms, self-evaluations and interpersonal attitudes, the dynamics of anxiety, the concept of the self, and reality testing are considered in relation to the dream. Their implications yield certain general formulations. 22 references.—N. H. Pronko.

INTELLIGENCE

3632. Thomson, Godfrey. Intelligence and fertility; the Scottish 1947 Survey. *Eugen. Rev.*, 1950, 41, 163-170.—Comments and summary of *The Trend of Scottish Intelligence*. Group tests given to 70,200, and individual tests given to 1200 eleven-year-olds in 1947 show no decline in intelligence over 1932 findings. In both surveys, average intelligence declines with family size. Average scores for different socio-economic groups show the usual decline, and this in turn reflects a decline in IQ with size of family within each class. Children of older mothers do better than children of younger mothers. Average mental score for twins remains consistently lower than for the generality. The first-born and the last-born score rather higher than do children in between, up to a family size of 8 children.—G. C. Schwesinger.

(See also abstract 3651)

PERSONALITY

3633. Eisenbud, Jule. Psychoanalysis and parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 83-86.—The findings of parapsychology may contribute to filling in the gaps in the picture of human behavior drawn by psychoanalysis, and psychoanalysis, on the other hand, may be able to illuminate the data of parapsychology through the application of psychoanalytic constructs. Two most fruitful lines in applying such constructs to experimental parapsychology would be: (1) "the study of the deeper emotional (adaptive) needs of the subject, particularly as they operate in the transference relationship to an investigator . . ."; and (2) a study of "the dynamic aspects of the ego's repressive process, particularly in relation to the construction of experimental set-ups for the detection of psi and the interpretation of data in spontaneous cases."—B. M. Humphrey.

3634. Humphrey, Betty M. A ten-year program for parapsychology. *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 96-

101.—A study is needed of the relationship of personality characteristics to performance in various types of psi tests. Both transient and enduring states of personality should be investigated, separately and in conjunction, in the attempt to find measures capable of discriminating between high- and low-scoring subjects in ESP and PK tests. Certain phenomena, such as displacement and position effects, commonly found in psi tests, may become more meaningful when studied in connection with personality data on the subjects. Personality studies of agents and of experimenters may lead to greater control over the experimental production of psi phenomena.—B. M. Humphrey.

3635. Lechat, F. Essai d'une conception biologique des instances psychiques. (A proposed biological concept of the three psychic factors.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 20-31.—The division of personality into the id, ego, and superego seems arbitrary and artificial and lacks biological confirmation. It is therefore proposed to regard the ego alone as an entity with a physical basis and to see in the id and superego regulative functions of the ego that make possible its adjustment to reality. English summary.—K. F. Muenzinger.

AESTHETICS

3636. Bahle, Julius. Hans Pfitzner und der geniale Mensch: eine psychologische Kulturkritik. (Hans Pfitzner and the man of genius: a study in social psychology.) Konstanz: Curt Weller, 1949. 138 p. DM 4.50.—Two theories of genius in musical composition, with their political implications, are reviewed. One is romantic, posing innate, unconscious sources. The other is rationalistic, based on conscious effort in a cultural setting. Both extremes are rejected in favor of a combination of them. Composers first go through a romantic phase, then a rationalistic one, and genius results from their merging in the third. The author's research, including introspective reports from 30 composers, together with his analysis of Pfitzner's career, leads to the conclusion that this composer does not qualify as a genius.—R. Tyson.

3637. Lee, Harry B. The values of order and vitality in art. In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 231-274.—The primary value of art derives from an unconscious emotional experience rather than a rational or intellectual one. Its consequences are "human and mentally hygienic, not cosmic and heavenly hygienic" and therefore requires no moral justification.—N. H. Pronko.

3638. Mull, Helen K. (Sweet Briar Coll., Va.) A study of humor in music. *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 560-566.—Thirty "musical" college students were asked to indicate their subjective feelings while listening to two Richard Strauss numbers, *Till Eulenspiegel* and *Ständchen* (used as a decoy) and Rameau's *La Poule*. The instructions pointed to the general purpose of the study. Every S was observed

separately and in two sessions. The results indicate that: music, without title or program, can express humor; there is considerable consensus of opinion as to what regions in music are humorous; sources of humor are both intrinsic and extrinsic to the music. "The view is suggested that the basis of humor is a quick motor *volte-face* in conjunction with a non-practical attitude."—S. C. Ericksen.

3639. Simenauer, Erich. *Rilkes Darstellung der Dinge im Lichte der "Metapsychologie" Freuds.* (Rilke's representation of things in the light of Freud's "Metapsychology.") *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 277-294.—An attempt is made to interpret the thinking and mode of expression of the German poet Rainer Maria Rilke through a psychoanalytic approach. It is also indicated how such a method of interpretation may be applied to other poets as well.—K. F. Muensinger.

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

3640. Gerber, A. *Die frühesten psychischen Regungen des Embryos.* (The earliest psychic activities of the embryo.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 61-67.—The purpose of this article which reports observations of the earliest movements of the embryos of birds and mammals is to stimulate gynaecologists to collect and publish detailed facts of the foetal behavior of man. English summary.—K. F. Muensinger.

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

3641. Burlingham, Dorothy, & Freud, Anna. *Enfants sans famille.* (Children without families.) Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1949. vii, 128 p. Fr. 180.—Translated by A. Berman from the English original, 1944. (See 18: 2300).

3642. Cole, Raymond. (Vevay (Ind.) High Sch.) *What A.D.C. means to the school child.* *Publ. Welf. Ind.*, 1949, 59, 9-10.—Assistance to dependent children offers children the opportunities of education and normal progress. This is illustrated by a family case history.—V. M. Stark.

3643. Freeman, M. J. *An attempt to validate the effectiveness of the control room for child training.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 370-374.—Control room child training methods assume that reasoning with a child is a less effective training technique than that of allowing a child to learn from impersonal, non-affective reality experiences. To test this hypothesis the technique was used by the parents of 13 children; 6 of these children also attended a nursery school employing this technique. Ratings were made by the parents regarding their child's emotional adjustment prior to and after using the method; ratings were also made by the nursery school. The ratings obtained supported the value of the technique as a means of helping a child become adjusted and organized.—L. B. Heathers.

3644. Gabbard, Hazel F. *Working with parents; a handbook.* Washington, D. C.: Office of Educa-

tion, 1949. (Bull. 1948, No. 7.) vi, 46 p. 15¢.—The role of parents in the educational process is developed in terms of the concept of improved home-school cooperation. Ways of enlisting parent participation are illustrated in brief reports selected from actual instances provided by state and local workers in parent education. The organization of study groups and the planning of effective programs are discussed as a generally-used approach to working with parents. Outcomes of constructive parent-teacher relationships are cited. There is a list of sources of material for individual or discussion group use.—R. C. Strassburger.

3645. Gesell, Arnold, & Ilg, Frances L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *Child development, an introduction to the study of human growth.* New York: Harper, 1949. xxxii, 403, 475 p. \$5.00.—A text book edition combining the complete text of "Infant and child in the culture of today," (see 17: 1395), and "The child from five to ten," (see 20: 4391), together with a new foreword by Gesell: "Child development and a science of man."—A. J. Sprow.

3646. Ilg, Frances; Learned, Janet; Lockwood, Ann, & Ames, Louise Bates. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) *The three-and-a-half-year old.* *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 21-31.—210 children between 3 and 4 yrs. of age of the upper middle class, of superior intelligence, with normal personalities, and adequate home and school adjustment, were observed to exhibit characteristic behavior, called "three-and-a-half-year old behavior." This level of development is described. Factors include physical, attitudinal, social relations, etc. Techniques for use in the nursery school with this age child are suggested.—R. B. Ammons.

3647. Jones, Harold E. *Motor performance and growth; a developmental study of static dynamometric strength.* Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press, 1949. (Univ. Calif. Publ. Child. Developm. 1(1)). x, 181 p. \$3.00.—Right grip, left grip, pull, and thrust were recorded semi-annually for 89 boys and 87 girls from public schools (ages 11 to 17.5). The growth of strength was analyzed by means of four different types of growth curves, also through the study of variability changes. The effect of early and late sexual maturing was investigated, with a comparative study of the puberal growth spurt in strength as a maturity indicator, in relation to other assessments of physiological maturing. Correlational methods, group comparisons, and individual case studies, were used in studying the personal and social significance of physical ability, and in seeking results which could be applied in educational guidance.—L. H. McCabe.

3648. Lawton, George. *How to be happy though young: real problems of real young people.* New York: Vanguard Press, 1949. xx, 300 p. \$3.00.—These answers to actual questions proposed by adolescents are mostly reprinted from *Scholastic Magazine*, with some revisions and additions. The letters and answers are arranged in sections covering

topics such as, "Getting Along with Yourself," "Friends," "School." The answers were arrived at with a cooperative effort of groups of young people and the author. There are also reprints of actual letters from adolescents giving insight into how they view their own problems, what worries them most, what they desire of adults.—*M. Jeffre-Isch.*

3649. Milner, Esther. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Effects of sex role and social status on the early adolescent personality.** *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 40, 231-325.—Extensive case-study materials on 15 boys and 15 girls between the ages of 10 and 14 years were obtained and analyzed to test the hypothesis that early-adolescent boys and girls of the lower-middle and upper-lower classes manifest certain sex-typical and group-typical personality characteristics. The analysis revealed 11 group-typical characteristics, 15 inter-related characteristics typical of girls, and 13 characteristics for boys. Although their impulsiveness makes them anxious and preoccupied, the adolescents can form warm emotional ties with a few selected persons. The present findings support Davis' concept of "adaptive anxiety" among middle-class adolescents. 75-item bibliography.—*G. G. Thompson.*

3650. Radke, Marian; Trager, Helen G., & Davis, Hadassah. (Bureau for Intercultural Educ., New York.) **Social perceptions and attitudes of children.** *Genet. Psychol. Monogr.*, 1949, 40, 327-447.—A series of playground, schoolroom, and city-street pictures were presented to 250 kindergarten, first- and second-grade children to study the early stages of social awareness and attitude development as they relate to racial and religious phenomena. It was found that racial and religious attitudes are learned early in childhood, that children tend to accept adult attitudes toward groups rather than their own interpersonal experiences, that group membership is one aspect of the self-concept of children.—*G. G. Thompson.*

3651. Skodak, Marie (Personnel Counseling Service, Flint, Mich.), & Skeels, Harold M. **A final follow-up study of one hundred adopted children.** *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 85-125.—100 adopted children, representative of a larger group previously studied, were given the Revised Stanford Binet. Results presented in considerable detail lead to the following conclusions: "The intellectual level of the children has remained consistently higher than would have been predicted from the intellectual, educational, or socio-economic level of the true parents, and is equal to or surpasses the mental level of own children in environments similar to those which have been provided by the foster parents. The implications . . . justify a policy of early placement in adoptive homes offering emotional warmth and security in an above average educational and social setting."—*R. B. Ammons.*

(See also abstract 3745)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

3652. Ginzberg, Raphael. (New York Medical College.) **Psychology in everyday geriatrics.** *Geriatrics*, 1950, 5, 36-43.—Psychological factors are often instrumental in producing symptoms commonly ascribed to purely organic factors, but mental disturbances may be ascribed to somatic conditions more often in the advanced than in the younger years. "Psychotherapy is as important in dealing with elderly patients as in dealing with other age groups. The methods to be used are, however, entirely different. If with younger individuals the main task is to help them adapt to environmental difficulties, it is the other way around with elderly patients—we must try to adapt the environment to them."—*R. G. Kuhlen.*

3653. Randall, Ollie A. **The essential partnership of medicine and social work.** *Geriatrics*, 1950, 5, 46-50.—"Medicine and social work must establish a partnership, functioning actively for each of the disciplines party to it, if the elderly patient is to have the full benefit of their common knowledge." The opinion is ventured that in the care of older people the current amount and degree of voluntary teamwork is negligible because neither profession has tilted widely or deeply enough in the field of geriatrics to have acquired substantial experience. It is urged that in the professional schools of both disciplines there must be immediate planning for education of the students which will define the interdependence of the two disciplines.—*R. G. Kuhlen.*

3654. Seidel, Herman. **How to grow old gracefully.** In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 29-37.—Seidel emphasizes the importance of the aging individual continuing his vocational activity and socio-economic position as long as possible. Avoidance of sedentary habits and the maintenance of self-respect, personal appearance, good physical and mental hygiene are all held to be important elements in preventing the difficulties which the aged encounter. 10 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3655. Vischer, A. L. **Seelische Wandlungen beim alternden Menschen.** (Mental changes in the aging.) Basel: Benno Schwabe, 1949. 216 p. 11.50 Swiss fr.—Diaries, letters, a variety of literary sources, as well as the author's medical experience are the basis for a discussion of the second half of life. Addressed to the general reader, it seeks to help the young comprehend their elders and prepare for their own later years. It counsels the aging about their personal welfare. Topics such as attitudes towards the past, the future, death, and human maturity are consistently approached from the understanding viewpoint.—*R. Tyson.*

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

3656. de Saussure, Raymond. **Psychoanalysis and history.** In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 7-64.—The general and specific contributions of psychoanalysis are con-

sidered particularly as they apply to the understanding of history. While methods of investigation will have to be improved and even though the field is overwhelming, a synthesis of concepts and techniques is suggested which may be the springboard of future research. 51-item bibliography.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3657. James, W. T. (*U. Georgia, Athens.*) Dominant and submissive behavior in puppies as indicated by food intake. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 33-43.—In a litter of 4 Dalmatian-setter F 1 hybrids, 1 female and 3 male, a dominance-submissive difference in a competitive food taking situation was observed at 85 days of age.—*R. B. Ammons.*

3658. Kiser, Clyde V., & Schacter, Nathalie L. Demographic characteristics of women in "Who's Who." *Milbank Mem. Fund Quart.*, 1949, 27, 392-433.—Data on 2409 women listed in the 1948-49 edition of "Who's Who in America" have been analyzed with particular interest to age, marital status, children, place of birth, and place of residence. The median age was approximately 57 years; 72% reported some college attendance with 55% possessing degrees. 40% reported no marriage; 41% of those who were married did not report children; the number of children reported was 1.3 per ever-married woman and 2.3 per mother. The place of residence showed marked concentration in the northeast, Washington, D. C., Illinois, and California. Concentration by place of birth was less pronounced.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3659. Klapp, Orrin E. (*San Diego State Coll., Calif.*) The fool as a social type. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1949, 55, 157-162.—The fool as a social type has certain definable roles and a special status and function in group life. Fools represent departures from group norms of propriety which are subject to the sanction of ridicule. Fool-making is a continuous social process and operates to enforce propriety and to adjust status.—*D. L. Glick.*

3660. Line, William. (*U. Toronto, Ontario, Can.*) Anxiety and guilt in the modern community. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 27-35.—Our culture leads us to avoid rejection. This is carried into the school and later adult life where leadership appears to be synonymous with boss-manship and where it induces anxiety and guilt. The underlying cultural conditions should be eradicated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3661. Money-Kyrle, Roger. Varieties of group formation. In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 313-329.—Both good and bad parent figures existing from infancy in the unconscious, come to be either protected, imitated or followed if the former, or against whom they must be protected if the latter. "When a number of individuals find common symbols for the elements in this unconscious pattern they form a group. They have common values to defend, a common enemy, a common leader and a common standard of behavior." All the variations in these four features lead to varieties of group formations.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3662. Mukerjee, Radha Kamal. The place of values in the social sciences. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 2(1), 1-15.—Social values and ethical problems need more adequate study by the social sciences. Present analyses do not consider the interdependence of moral and social life but make artificial dichotomies between the two. The social sciences should examine social processes from the standpoint of valuation phenomena and attempt to establish a unified approach to human values.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3663. Róheim, Geza. *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*. Vol. II. New York: International Universities Press, 1950, 329 p. \$7.50.—By comparison with the preceding volume, there is a more restricted coverage of areas here. The separate papers (individually abstracted in this issue) are grouped under introduction, which discusses the contributions of psychoanalysis to history; anthropology; esthetics; history and sociology. A psychoanalytic orientation guides the interpretation of data from these fields.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3664. Sombart, Werner. Sociology: what it is and what it ought to be; an outline for a noö-sociology. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1949, 55, 178-193.—(Translated by Florence Chaney Geiser.) Sombart groups the modern doctrines of human association into six main schools: (1) natural-law or normative, (2) natural-science, (3) historical, (4) historical-philosophical, (5) formal, and (6) the German school of sociology. He rejects all six, either because they set a task for sociology which belongs to other disciplines or because they choose as its object something which does not exist or because they employ a method not suited to the subject. Sombart sets up an outline for a noö-sociology which proceeds from two truths: All society is mind, and all mind is society. He then clarifies these two statements and discusses the question whether noö-sociology should or could become a scientific branch of knowledge.—*D. L. Glick.*

3665. Weil, Simone. *L'enracinement; prélude à une déclaration des devoirs envers l'être humain*. (Taking root; prelude to a declaration of the duties toward human beings.) Paris: Gallimard, 1949. 249 p.—As "needs of the soul": order, liberty, obedience, responsibility, equality, hierarchy, honor, punishment, liberty of opinion, security, risk, private property, collective property, and truth are described. Taking root is perhaps the most important and most misunderstood need of the human soul. In the second part of the book it is shown how workers, farmers, and members of the nation are uprooted. In the third part the symptoms of being rooted are studied with special attention to the situation of the French during the last War.—*E. Katz.*

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

3666. Arsenian, John. (*Boston (Mass.) State Hosp.*), & Arsenian, Jean M. Tough and easy cultures; a conceptual analysis. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 377-385.—Cultures can be compared and evaluated despite their vastly varying contents. By

adopting a set of motivational constructs and an analysis of settings for social behavior, a technique is worked out for determining whether a given culture is "easy" or "tough" on its component members.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3667. Dodd, Stuart C. (*U. Washington, Seattle.*) Dimensions of a poll. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 414-420.—A job analysis of opinion polling is given in some detail, covering the following standard processes: designing, sampling, question drafting, interviewing, tabulating and reporting. The analysis is presented as an operational definition, in 50 steps, of an opinion poll. A technical note relates the analysis to the author's systematic sociological theory.—*N. L. Gage.*

3668. Gallup, George. (*American Institute of Public Opinion, Princeton, N. J.*) Should we set up standards for poll critics? *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 348-354.—The author answers charges that polls have misled the public as to their accuracy, that the "adjustments" of poll figures are subjective and hence unscientific, and that the polls do not use every method and device that has been proved to be superior in the prediction of election results.—*N. L. Gage.*

3669. Guest, Lester. (*Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.*) Degrees of freedom in opinion research. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 409-413.—To secure best estimates of the probabilities of chance differences or relationships in chi-square tests or contingency coefficients, it is recommended that the indiscriminate determination of degrees of freedom as $(c-1)(r-1)$ be discontinued. Where frequencies of neither variable are controlled, df is $N'-1$, N' being the number of cells. If one variable is controlled, such as socio-economic status, while another, such as response frequencies, is not, df is N' minus the number of categories of the controlled variable.—*N. L. Gage.*

3670. Heneman, Herbert G., Jr., & Paterson, Donald G. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) Refusal rates and interviewer quality. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 392-398.—Data from various St. Paul sampling studies in 1941-1942 are offered to refute the contention that refusal rates of 14 to 18%, reported by various other workers, are inevitable. The St. Paul study, through intensive and continued training of interviewers, reduced refusal rates from 18% to 1%. Also, no seasonal variation in refusal rates appeared. The importance of refusals as sources of error in survey results is so great that higher quality of interviewing is called for.—*N. L. Gage.*

3671. Riemer, Svend. (*U. Wisconsin, Madison.*) Values and standards in research. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1949, 55, 131-136.—The manner in which social values affect the objectivity of research and reasoning in the social sciences deserves investigation. The practical need for the formulation of standards makes it necessary to consider the various technical means by which at least "relative" objectivity might be safeguarded. It will be shown that values cannot be

conceived in isolation. They take their places in a hierarchy of values connected by means-ends relationships. On the higher levels of value abstraction it is relatively easy to agree; conflict arises about the concrete means of achieving "supreme" values.—*D. L. Glick.*

3672. Róheim, Géza. Technique of dream analysis and field work in anthropology. *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 471-479.—Dorothy Eggan's method of collecting dreams at a distance from the Hopi is criticized. It is asserted that although certain dreams secured in this fashion may be partially revealing, they will not be as detailed as those secured in clinical analysis by an analytically-trained analyst. An illustrative case history is included.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3673. Turner, Ralph H. (*U. California, Los Angeles.*) The expected-cases method applied to the nonwhite male labor force. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1949, 55, 146-156.—Through elaboration of the expected-cases method developed by Robert Woodbury and others it is possible to measure the degree to which a given factor or combination of factors contributes to an observed difference between two populations and to make such measurements while holding other factors constant. Application to the problem of nonwhite-white differential in labor force rates shows that marital status and household relationship differences contribute to it, while age differences do not. Certain additional possibilities and limitations of the method are discussed.—*D. L. Glick.*

3674. Williamson, Marjorie, & Remmers, H. H. (*Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.*) A comparison of the paper-and-pencil method and the radio method of polling public opinion. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 421-434.—Opinion polls were administered to high school students in 2 ways: (1) by paper-and-pencil anonymous questionnaires in the classroom, and (2) by having the students listen to the questions read over the classroom radio. Differences in the results obtained by the 2 methods were small but statistically significant. A significantly greater degree of uncertainty was elicited by the paper-and-pencil technique. The social significance of the differences is adjudged to be not great.—*N. L. Gage.*

3675. Witt, Edith. The San Francisco program for improving standards. *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 435-446.—A research interviewer for sampling interview surveys describes the problems, attitudes, and needs of her fellow workers. The importance of higher pay is stressed from several points of view.—*N. L. Gage.*

(See also abstract 3885)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

3676. Barnouw, Victor. (*U. Buffalo, N. Y.*) The phantasy world of a Chippewa woman. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 67-76.—The life history of an

Indian woman who served as an informant to the author is presented. While it is difficult to separate fact from fantasy in Julia Badger's account of her life, the document has psychological value in its own right and gives clues to her deepest needs as well as shedding light on some general personality patterns shared to a lesser degree by other Chippewa Indians.—N. H. Pronko.

3677. Basu, M. N. (U. Calcutta, India.) Possibility of a racial significance of colour preference. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1949, 2(3), 160-161.—Experiments with 425 subjects from five different Indian (Asiatic) groups show decided differences in color preferences. "Assuming for all practical purposes physiological and structural uniformity of the human retina and neural composition of the visual centres, it may be concluded that the fact of colour preference is a significant psychic phenomenon which leads us to the threshold of racial psychology."—E. A. Rubinstein.

3678. Bettelheim, Bruno, & Janowitz, Morris. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Ethnic tolerance: a function of social and personal control. *Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1949, 55, 137-145.—Socioeconomic characteristics failed to explain the variations in ethnic hostility found in an intensively studied group of veterans. A significant association emerged between ethnic hostility and social mobility, as well as feelings of deprivation. The character of the person's controls, particularly his tendency to submit to social controls, accounted for tolerance of minorities in line with the level of the community's "tolerance" of these minorities. The stereotypes used to describe Jews and Negroes are related to the individual's defensive needs.—D. L. Glick.

3679. Bhargava, B. S. Problems of reclamation and reform of criminal tribes. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1947, 1(2), 26-32.—There are about 4 million persons in India who are members of criminal tribes, which are a peculiar feature of Indian social life. "The permanent solution of the problem of criminal tribes will depend on a continued improvement of their economic and social conditions, the education of the younger generation and also on effective supervision and check on their criminal activities."—E. A. Rubinstein.

3680. Bonaparte, Marie. Notes on excision. In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 67-83.—From literary sources and from observation and interview of patients, cases of excision of the clitoris are discussed in relation to psychoanalytic theory proving that "circumcision" of women does not essentially alter their bisexual native constitution, which shows only light variations to external influences.—N. H. Pronko.

3681. Coleman, C. C. Patterns of race relations in the South. New York: Exposition Press, 1949. 44 p. \$2.00.—Two important philosophies of race relations in the South are paternalism and gradualism. Paternalism supports the illusion of inborn white superiority. The aim of gradualism is to prevent reform by putting off any change to a

tomorrow that never comes. White exclusivism and Jim Crow practices that keep colored people inferior also pulls down whites. Unions and cooperative goodwillism is bringing a new era, but reaction is not dead, and democracy will not win merely by wishful thinking on the part of those of goodwill.—G. K. Morlan.

3682. Davie, Maurice R. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Negroes in American society. New York: Whittlesey House, 1949. ix, 542 p. \$6.00.—The African background of American Negroes, their conditions under slavery and tenancy, migration to the North are described. Their economic status, education, religion, press, family organization, housing, health, crime rate, suffrage, discriminatory practices, their role during the war, lynching and race riots, the theory of racial inferiority, intermarriage, class and caste, the Negro's reaction to his status and his future are discussed. "The outlook for the Negro in America is one of slow but steady advance toward democracy." Designed for a text, there are references at the end of each chapter.—G. K. Morlan.

3683. Devereux, George. Heterosexual behavior of the Mohave Indians. In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 85-128.—Generally speaking, Mohave sexual behavior is culturally accepted and, therefore, free of neurotic complications. Certain acts, analogous to perversions in our society, illustrate a Freudian use of wit to remove inner inhibitions for increasing sexual pressure as a defense against anxiety. Observations reported here support Róheim's thesis that existing definitions of genitality can only be understood in the light of anthropological findings.—N. H. Pronko.

3684. Dube, Leela. Pregnancy and child birth among the Amat Gonds. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1949, 2(3), 153-159.—The customs and practices of this large aboriginal tribe of India regarding pregnancy, childbirth, and menstruation, based on extensive personal investigation of the author, are described.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3685. Dube, Leela, & Dube, S. C. The cult of ancestor spirits in Chhattisgarh. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 2(2), 98-106.—The ritual of calling home the spirit of the departed seems to be common to almost all aboriginal tribes of central India. This socio-religious rite is an attempt to appease the spirits, which are generally feared and considered to be wicked and cruel. The actual ceremonies for some of the tribes are described.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3686. Dube, S. C. The arrow marriage. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 2(1), 22-26.—The arrow marriage, in which the girl is formally married to an arrow, sword, or branch of a tree, is a token pre-puberty marriage and an important socio-religious rite among some aboriginal tribes of India. The occurrence of the menarche, or any sexual transgression, prior to this rite is viewed very seriously and brings social disgrace to the girl and her parents. After the rite is performed the parents are no longer considered responsible for lapses on the part of the girl and cer-

tain liberties are condoned. A description of the actual arrow marriage rites is included.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3687. Dube, S. C. The Kamars and some problems of tribal adjustment. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1949, 2(4), 192-200.—While definite steps must be taken towards economic and social rehabilitation of this group of tribes in India, reform should not be made merely for the sake of change. "Rather than requiring the tribes to conform to one full and uniform pattern, it will be better if we allow the primitive cultures of our land to retain their peculiar and distinctive features. . . . If they are left to themselves to choose their own course and pace for their ultimate integration into the main stream of our culture, in time to come, they will add a vital force of considerable strength to the Indian society."—E. A. Rubinstein.

3688. Gillin, John. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Magical fright. *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 387-400.—A prevalent "fright" complex among Latin American people is described. One typical case is carefully analyzed in terms of patient and curer. This "fright" complex should not be considered "imaginary" because it actually exists in the thinking of these people and is a factor in the production of real ailments among them.—N. H. Pronko.

3689. Gondal, Ram Pratap. Changes in customs and practices among some lower agricultural castes of the Kotah State. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 1(4), 21-28.—In the case of the urban population and the higher castes, cultural changes have come about because of education of the youth, socially progressive movements, and extension of communication. However, with the lower castes "the changes in the social customs . . . have been due to their [lower castes'] continuous effort to raise their status . . . thus there has been a very great temptation for these castes to ape their advanced compatriots." Changes in customs of eating, types of occupation, birth and death customs, and acceptance of taboos are described.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3690. Gondal, Ram Pratap. Changes in marriage customs and practices among the lower agricultural castes of the Kotah State. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 2(1), 39-49.—Within the last 20 years the amount of the bride-price has greatly increased and the custom of giving the bride-price has spread from a few to almost all indigent castes of this area. Methods of payments, uses of the bride-price, and factors influencing its amount are discussed. The use of the bride-price has resulted in a lowering of the status of women, and is not practiced among respectable castes of definite social standing. However, lower castes, because of their extreme poverty and the needed source of income it supplies, are helpless to abandon the bride-price.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3691. Hayes, Margaret L. (New York State Coll. for Teachers, Albany.) Personality and cultural factors in intergroup attitudes. II. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 197-204.—The greatest amount of preju-

dice against the Jew was shown by men and women of foreign parentage and by men of American parentage. The most strongly held prejudice against the Jew was that Jews tend to make a showy display of their wealth. Beliefs of a constructive nature are the generally felt confidence in the patriotism of the Jew and his honesty in business dealings, and admiration for the Jewish religion. Prejudice against both Jew and Negro seemed to be part of a pattern characterized by aggression toward the environment. (See 24: 2507.)—M. Murphy.

3692. Hillpern, Else P., Spaulding, Irving A., & Hillpern, Edmund P. Bristow Rogers: American negro; a psychoanalytical case history. New York: Hermitage House, 1949. 184 p. \$3.00.—Written free associations, written dreams, and interpretations of these dreams by the analyst are presented by a young male Negro analysand during the first year of analysis. These records endeavor to contribute to the understanding of the implicit relatedness of social sciences and of the nature of psychoanalysis as a therapeutic and research technique.—D. Prager.

3693. Jain, S. C. Social ceremonies in a polyandrous society in Jaunsar Bawar. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 1(4), 29-36.—Types of marriage, birth customs and ceremonies, death and mortuary rites, and the nature of the marriage ceremony among the people of this small area in northern India are herein discussed.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3694. Jain, S. C. Some features of fraternal polyandry in Jaunsar Bawar. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 1(3), 27-33.—The marriage customs in this small area in northern India are described. The fraternal form of polyandry is practiced. "Several brothers, instead of having only one wife, have more than one and almost in all cases, the wives are held jointly." This is somewhat similar to group marriage. Divorce is very common and is accomplished, in most cases, by having double the bride-price returned to the husband.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3695. Lowenfeld, Henry. Freud's Moses and Bismarck. In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 277-290.—The psychoanalytic study of the German people is related to the phenomenon of the leader in the belief that light is thereby thrown upon the character development as well as character traits of a national group. Analysis of the Bismarck experience of the German shows that the contradictory elements of German character can be understood as an alloy of discrepant traditional elements in the superego.—N. H. Pronko.

3696. Majumdar, D. N. The criminal tribes of Northern India. *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1947, 1(2), 33-40.—The criminal tribes of India have been wrongly confused with primitive tribes and with gypsies. Criminal activities are largely stimulated by the cultural pattern of the tribe and sanctioned by religious beliefs. The children in these groups should be removed from the criminal influences if this criminal activity is to be eventually controlled. This re-

moval may either be by sending the children away to a boarding school when they reach 4 years of age or else by selecting particular families and transferring the entire family to cities where parents may be profitably employed and the children looked after in schools.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3697. Majumdar, D. N. **The racial basis of Indian social structure.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1949, 2(3), 145-152.—The provinces of India are political rather than geographical or cultural units. Although previous analyses of race and caste have found no significant relationship, the problem of the origin of caste has not been solved nor is it known how much racial significance exists in the caste system. The anthropometric survey taken during the census of 1941, and corroborated by serological evidence, shows three racial strains in the United Provinces. "Though a general grouping into clusters is possible on statistical grounds, the clusters cannot be regarded as separate racial types, and all that we can say is that taking the Brahmin to be at the apex of the racial pyramid, the various castes and tribes of the Province can be grouped into a scale of racial precedence which closely follows the social hierarchy generally recognized."—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3698. Muensterberger, Warner. **Oral trauma and taboo; a psychoanalytic study of an Indonesian tribe.** In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 129-172.—The fundamental conflict among Mentawaians is an ambivalence directed against both father and mother, the former because he stole the mother, the latter because she left him unsatisfied. Since she provides narcissistic supplies and must be loved and incorporated, chickens and pigs become a symbol for this ambivalent introjection. But depression and remorse follow her oral destruction similar to the depressive neuroses. The Oedipal complex also manifests itself as a result of the oral needs of the infant rather than sexual rivalry.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3699. Naik, T. B. **Aboriginal festivals in Gujarat.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 2(1), 16-21.—Some of the important festivals of this tribal stock in India are described. These festive activities, through invoking of supernatural aid, serve to give a sense of security against economic crises. The ritual ceremonies also serve to teach tribal etiquette and social custom to the children and thus prepare them for adult roles in the tribe.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3700. Numelin, Ragnar. **The right of asylum.** *Scientia*, 1949, 84(443-444), 66-68.—The idea of asylum arose originally from the magic-religious conceptions of many primitive tribes and peoples. These primitive tribes have neutral territories where every form of hostility is forbidden. These territories are the dwelling places of spirits and holy beings. Soon these sacred areas, because of their sacredness, became places of refuge for those fleeing from murder, hostilities, war, and blood-revenge.—*N. De Palma.*

3701. Reddy, P. C. **Chenceetha and her divine bridegroom.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 1(4), 10-20.—

A legend about the origin of the Chenchus, an aboriginal tribe in India, is presented. In addition, the lyrics of two examples of the songs of the Yanadis, another tribe, are given. "A study of their (Yanadis) songs is bound to be useful, because they represent the actual ideas of the people, patterns of conduct, modes of thought, principles of behavior and their ethos."—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3702. Reddy, P. C. **The religion of the Yanadis.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 1(3), 19-26.—The earlier pantheistic religion of the Yanadis is described. Within the last half-century these religious beliefs have undergone a great change. Many of the religious customs of the Hindus have been assimilated and in some cases the Yanadis have become fullfledged Hindus. Because the Yanadis as a class are hostile to missionaries, there are very few Christian converts among them.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3703. Reddy, P. C. **The Yanadis; a criminal tribe of the Deccan.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1947, 1(2), 3-17.—The Yanadis are a small tribe in southeastern India who have adopted thieving as a profession. Most of the Yanadis are domestic servants, which work affords opportunity to obtain information for the commission of theft. The most common offenses are housebreaking and theft. Statistics show that approximately half the registered criminals in the Nellore district are Yanadis. Although the criminality of the Yanadis is due to poor social and economic conditions, there are also certain weaknesses in the administrative machinery which must be considered partially responsible for the high incidence of crime.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

3704. Róheim, Géza. **The Oedipus complex, magic and culture.** In Róheim, G., *Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 173-228.—From the point of view of psychoanalytic anthropology, it is shown "that modern anthropologists have a definite scotomization of the oedipus complex; that the assumption of the universality of the oedipus complex does not necessarily imply the theory of the inheritance of acquired characters (Primal Horde theory); that Bolk's views on human foetalization definitely imply the universality of the oedipus complex; that the assumption of a universal oedipus complex does not mean that all human beings go through the same childhood experience and does not mean the denial of differences that are characteristic of certain groups; that the principle of magic as a transition phase from the primary process to the reality principle is universal in mankind and does not depend on external conditioning."—*N. H. Pronko.*

3705. Somasundaram, A. M. **Lambadis and crime.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1947, 1(2), 18-25.—The Lambadia are a tribe in central India who have a long record of serious criminal activity. Economic causes seem to be the main reason for their criminality. However, the social organization of the group fosters crime since theft is sometimes considered a mark of achievement among the Lambadis. Further—

more, various aspects of the religion and the belief in witchcraft foster crime.—E. A. Rubinstein.

3706. Ujwal, S. D. *Social life in the Thar desert. Eastern Anthropol.*, 1949, 2(4), 186-191.—Because of the climatic extremes, environmental factors are a most important influence on all aspects of human activity in this desert region in northwestern India. The sparsity of the population, the types of economic occupation, the poverty, characteristics of the religion, and the absence of the plague and cholera are all largely functions of the desert conditions. Improvement of conditions for the desert people will be slow because of the obstacles produced by the extreme climatic factors.—E. A. Rubinstein.

(See also abstract 3650)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

3707. Adams, Clifford R. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) *Looking ahead to marriage.* Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1949. 48 p. \$.60.—This booklet, another in the "Life Adjustment" series, is designed as a text for high school and junior college courses in preparation for marriage. 20 sketches and pictures are included as well as a short bibliography. A separate *Instructor's Guide* is also available.—C. R. Adams.

3708. Bergler, Edmund. *Conflict in marriage; the happy undivorced.* New York: Harper, 1949. viii, 216 p. \$2.75.—In this discussion of marital unhappiness three chapters are devoted to each of the causes of marital conflict which are classified into 3 categories of "irritation over trifles," "mental cruelty," and "general dissatisfaction with marriage as such." Each trilogy includes a chapter on "precautions and remedies." The last three chapters of the book are concerned with marriage as an indestructible institution designed for adult people which, though beset by "enemies," can have a happy future providing its participants are freed from their neurotic tendencies.—C. R. Adams.

3709. Bertocci, Peter A. (Boston U., Mass.) *The human venture in sex, love, and marriage.* New York: Association Press, 1949. 143 p. \$2.50.—The four chapters of this book are devoted to the significance of petting in adolescence, the place of sexual intercourse in human experience, whether too much is expected from human nature, and "some roots of creative marriage." Although philosophical in approach, some attention is given to several findings of psychologists, psychiatrists, and Alfred C. Kinsey in respect to sexual phenomena.—C. R. Adams.

3710. Centers, Richard. (U. California, Los Angeles.) *Class consciousness of the American woman. Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 399-408.—Data from sampling interview surveys support the hypothesis that the social class identifications of American adults are not differentiated according to sex. The distributions of class identification for total samples of each sex, and for each sex within

occupational strata, are highly similar. The attitudes of men and women on class-related issues are similarly related to class affiliation.—N. L. Gage.

3711. Crespi, Leo P. (Princeton U., N. J.) *The moral implications of prevalence in the Kinsey Report. Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 385-391.—The view is challenged that data on prevalence are irrelevant to a consideration of the morality of behavior. If behavior is assumed to be moral until proven otherwise, and if the morality of behavior is determined not *a priori* but in terms of its net consequences for human happiness, then data on prevalence can serve to indicate the need for reexamining prohibitions and to set the level of certainty necessary for prohibitions to be upheld. Similarly, "the prevalence of habits in the face of contrary prohibitions carries an implication for modification of the laws even if the habit under consideration is demonstrably unacceptable morally."—N. L. Gage.

3712. England, L. R. (Mass-Observation, London, Eng.) *Comments on Mass-Observation on election forecasts. Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 355-358.—The polls' failure in the 1948 election should not have been surprising. The ultimate effect of the failure should be beneficial. Conditions and requirements for predictive accuracy are mentioned.—N. L. Gage.

3713. Freedman, Ronald, & Hawley, Amos H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) *Migration and occupational mobility in the depression. Amer. J. Sociol.*, 1949, 55, 171-177.—In this study of the relationship between migration and occupational mobility during the depression of 1930-35 intra-Michigan migrants to Flint and Grand Rapids are compared as to post-migration occupational mobility with matched groups of nonmigrants at the points of departure and at the destination of the migration. In each comparison the occupational mobility of the migrants is found to be no less than 2.7 times greater than that of the nonmigrants. The great post-migration occupational mobility of the migrants is not a result of either high unemployment rates or high rates of occupational mobility before migration.—D. L. Glick.

3714. Kriesberg, Martin. (Illinois Civic Surveys, Chicago.) *Opinion research and public policy. Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 373-384.—Polls can be useful to legislative and executive branches of government and to private groups. Illustrations of various uses of poll data are given to support this view.—N. L. Gage.

3715. Kuchler, Frances W. H. (Callahan & Merlino, 37 Wall Street, New York.) *The law of support.* New York: Oceana Publications, 1949. v, 74 p. \$1.00.—Written by a member of the New York Bar, the law of support is interpreted in respect to the separate and mutual legal responsibilities of husband and wife, the rights of a surviving spouse, how support is affected by separation, annulment or divorce, and its relationship to children, pauper relatives, unemployment compensation, social secur-

ity, and military duty. Six charts and tables are included.—C. R. Adams.

3716. Kurth, Gertrud M. **Hitler's two Germanies; a sidelight on nationalism.** In *Röheim, G., Psychoanalysis and the social sciences*, (see 24: 3663), 293-312.—From an analysis of Hitler's utterances, as well as other Nazi and non-Nazi propaganda, it is asserted that nationalism springs from an ambivalence conflict involving the mother who becomes identified with the nation. Propagandists or demagogues are skillful in blending these positive and negative feelings and in channeling them in a desired direction. Nazi nationalism well illustrates this point.—N. H. Pronko.

3717. Markel, Lester. (*New York Times, New York.*), et al. **Public opinion and foreign policy.** New York: Harper, 1949. xii, 227 p. \$3.50.—Published for the Council on Foreign Relations, this book considers the interaction between public opinion, both at home and abroad, and U. S. foreign policy. The 11 chapters, each written by the journalist or scholar named in the parentheses, deal with the importance of public opinion to foreign policy (Lester Markel), areas of ignorance (Martin Kriesberg), the President's influence on public opinion (James Reston), the role of Congress (Cabell Phillips), the military viewpoint (Hanson W. Baldwin), the State Department's public information operations (W. Phillips Davison), a chart of the cold war (Shepard Stone), the U. S. information-propaganda program overseas (W. Phillips Davison), the American press and overseas opinion (C. D. Jackson), case histories on Italy (Arnaldo Cortesi) and France ("Observer"), and conclusions and recommendations (Lester Markel).—N. L. Gage.

3718. Merrill, Francis E. (*Dartmouth Coll., Hanover, N. H.*) **Courtship and marriage.** New York: William Sloane, 1949. x, 360 p. \$3.75.—This sociological study "concentrates on the relationships anticipating and characterizing marriage, rather than on the institutional aspects of the family." Six chapters are devoted to the social relationships and personality differences affecting the courtship process. 12 chapters deal with similar characteristics of marriage with particular emphasis upon the varying roles of the individuals in family settings.—C. R. Adams.

3719. O'Brien, Patrick. (*St. John's Seminary, San Antonio, Tex.*) **Emotions and morals: their place and purpose in harmonious living.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1950. xiii, 241 p. \$3.50.—This book is concerned with the measure of moral responsibility for sin committed under emotional stress, and is written to help psychiatrists and clinical psychologists who have Catholic patients among their counseling clients. The first sections review the Catholic moral position on the emotions, following St. Thomas. The second part is devoted to detailed consideration of anger, desire, and fear, and there is an appendix on the morality of sexual pleasure.—W. L. Wilkins.

3720. Rock, John (*Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.*), & Loth, David. **Voluntary parenthood.** New York: Random House, 1949. 308 p. \$3.00.—Simply written for the lay reader, this book deals with the causes and treatment of infertility, the history and techniques of contraception, sexual education for parents, the ethical problems of fertility, and the economic consequences of parenthood. The emphasis is not on family limitation or expansion but rather upon the necessity for family planning to achieve healthy families.—C. R. Adams.

3721. Rosenberg, Marvin. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) **The informational failure of the public opinion surveys.** *Int. J. Opin. Attitude Res.*, 1949, 3, 359-372.—The author considers the process by which the mass expectation was created in 1948 that Dewey would win the election. Primary responsibility falls on the pollsters for inadequately informing the public of their limitations, and on the mass media, especially newspapers, for uncritically purveying the pollsters' conclusions.—N. L. Gage.

3722. Sullivan, Harry Stack. **Psychiatry, education, and the UNESCO "Tensions project."** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 371-375.—Psychiatry, education, and the Unesco "Tensions project" are related as agencies whose purpose is to evolve and bring into being people who will reduce international tensions.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 3871, 3872, 3882)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

3723. Line, William. (*U. Toronto, Ontario, Can.*) **Mental hygiene in industry.** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 367-370.—Since industrialism has had a trial run in many countries and is spreading to many others, social science disciplines are obligated to examine its impact on all spheres of human living. Toward the achievement of this end, a set of postulates, a base of operations and conditions under which such inquiry shall be conducted is sketched.—N. H. Pronko.

3724. O'Doherty, Eamonn F. **Multidisciplinary methods in retrospect.** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 355-358.—A participant's reaction to the work of the Inter-Professional Committee which had an advisory function to the World Federation of Mental Health.—N. H. Pronko.

3725. Pray, Kenneth L. M. **Social work in a revolutionary age; and other papers.** Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1949. x, 308 p. \$4.00.—The author's extensive contributions to social work in the fields of public welfare and penology are integrated in this volume. Formulations and practical applications of the philosophy underlying social work practice are offered.—V. M. Stark.

3726. Querido, A. **Notes on an experiment in international multiprofessional cooperation.** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 349-354.—A retrospective account by a participant of the International Preparatory

Committee of the Third International Congress on Mental Health.—N. H. Pronko.

3727. Schachter, M. *Remarques à propos d'une enquête psychologique concernant des assistantes sociales.* (Remarks about a psychological study of social workers.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 310-316.—The results of a questionnaire given to 80 social workers in training showed neurotic preoccupation with psychiatric problems and the heredity of mental disorders. A relation exists between the psychoanalytic significance of these findings and the exercise of the profession of social workers. German & English summary.—K. F. Muenzinger.

3728. Thorne, Frederick C. (U. Vermont, Burlington.) *The psychology of control.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 374-386.—"It is postulated that defects or disorders in learning control may be an etiologic factor in the types of personality disorder which are characterized by disintegration under frustration or stress. . . . The nature of controls has been defined operationally and explained in terms of modern learning theory. Clinical applications of this theory of controls are outlined. Methods of diagnosing disorders of control are discussed with presentation of a tentative outline which may be utilized to evaluate levels of control qualitatively. Based on the hypothesis that control is acquired through intensive training, techniques are outlined for developing control particularly over affective-impulsive life. The implications of this theory for clinical psychology, psychiatry and education are discussed."—L. B. Heathers.

(See also abstracts 3479, 3872, 3904)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

3729. Abt, Lawrence Edwin. (New York U.) *The analysis of structured clinical interviews.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 364-370.—A method of roughly quantifying interview material is described. After reviewing material obtained from a battery of tests, the interviewers formed hypotheses about the meaning of above-the-knee amputations to 48 male veteran amputees. An interview was planned to test the hypotheses set up. The interviews were recorded and then analyzed by three clinicians according to a prepared check-list. The scores obtained by the subjects are reported. It is suggested that this method is worthy of further investigation.—L. B. Heathers.

3730. Mudd, Emily Hartshorne, & Froscher, Hazel Bazett. *Effects on casework of obtaining research material.* *Soc. Caswk*, 1950, 31, 11-17.—The use of schedules is seen to be valuable in the process of counseling as well as for research. Several cases illustrate the positive as well as negative effects.—V. M. Stark.

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

3731. Albee, George W., & Hamlin, Roy M. (VA, Pittsburgh, Pa.) *An investigation of the reliability and validity of judgments inferred from drawings.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 389-392.—Ten cases, representing as wide a range of emotional adjustment as possible, were selected by three judges from 200 cases in a VA mental hygiene clinic. The Draw-a-Person tests for these individuals were photographed and then shown, using a paired comparison method, to 15 clinical psychologists who judged which drawer in each pair was the better adjusted. The authors divided the judges into two groups and found the mean preference score for each patient by each group; the uncorrected correlation between the judgments of the two groups was .96. The rank-order correlation between the rank given the subject on the basis of his drawing and his rank based on his case history was .62.—L. B. Heathers.

3732. Ames, Louise Bates, & Hellersberg, Elizabeth. *The Horn-Hellersberg Test: responses of three to eleven year old children.* *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 415-432.—Preliminary age norms for the years three through eleven are presented for the Horn-Hellersberg test. This test consists of 12 squares, in each of which are lines taken from famous paintings. Instructions are to use the given lines to make a picture. The drawings of 225 children (3-11) were analyzed in an effort to determine maturational stages through which the normal child passes as he responds to the test situation. Seventeen developmental stages were revealed. Results indicate that the test is of little real diagnostic value until the age of nine years.—B. J. Flabb.

3733. Arthur, Grace. *The Arthur adaptation of the Leiter International Performance Scale.* *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 345-349.—Arthur re-standardized the lower levels of the Leiter scale since the original Leiter norms seemed too high. The new standardization population and the revisions in the scoring of the test are described. A score is obtained based on the average of the subject's performance on the revised Leiter and on the Revised Arthur Form II. The new revision is for children ages 3 to 8. The distribution of scores for a group of 48 children on this revised, combined scale is similar to the distribution of their scores 3 years later on the Arthur I and on the Stanford-Binet. The revised scale is especially useful with children with speech disabilities.—L. B. Heathers.

3734. Bell, John Elderkin. (Clark U., Worcester, Mass.) *The case of Gregor: interpretation of test data.* *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 433-468.—This case study is a symposium which was presented at the 1949 American Psychological Association meeting in Denver. A hospitalized patient, Gregor, was given a large battery of tests including the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, Rorschach, TAT, Szondi, Bender-Gestalt, MAPS, Horn-Hellersberg, and Draw a Human Figure Tests. Interpretations of Gregor's test results have been made for each of these techniques by experts in their various fields. Contributors are: Roy Schafer, Susan Deri, Max Hutt, Karen Machover, Morris Stein, Bruno Klopfer, Max Schneidman, and Elizabeth Hellersberg.—B. J. Flabb.

3735. Benton, Arthur L. (State U. Iowa), & Schultz, Leonard M. Observations on tactual form perception (stereognosis) in preschool children. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 359-364.—Tests for goodness of tactual form perception are used in assessing cerebral dysfunction in adults. To determine whether such a test could be used in evaluating these dysfunctions in children, a test consisting of two sections of 8 items each was devised. The test was given to 156 pre-school children. Skill in recognizing felt objects increased slightly from age 3 to age 6. Cutting points which suggest defective stereognostic capacity through ages 3 to 6 are given.—L. B. Heathers.
3736. Brown, Manuel N. (V.A. Hosp., Vancouver, Washington.) Client evaluation of Kuder ratings. *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 225-229.—Fifty male World War II veterans were asked to evaluate each of their Kuder ratings. Agreement with the ratings was of high statistical significance for all veterans, with no significant difference found between neuro-psychiatric patients and others.—G. S. Speer.
3737. Fosberg, Irving Arthur. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) On teaching projective techniques in an academic setting. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 409-414.—Outlines are presented describing curricula for three courses in projective techniques. The courses vary in intensiveness and extensiveness.—L. B. Heathers.
3738. Heath, S. Roy, Jr. The rail-walking test: Preliminary maturational norms for boys and girls. *Mot. Skills Res. Exch.*, 1949, 1(4), 34-36.—Tables give rail-walking test scores for 370 boys and 410 girls, ages 6 to 14 years.—C. W. Swink.
3739. Joel, Walther. (Neuropsychiatric Hosp. VA, Los Angeles, Calif.) The interpersonal equation in projective methods. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 479-482.—Projective test production is greatly affected by the subject-examiner relationship throughout the test. The recording, during the test, of the feelings which the examiner has toward the subject would increase the examiner's insight and help the interpretation of the test material to become more meaningful.—B. J. Flabb.
3740. Scherer, Isidor W. (VA, Northampton, Mass.) The psychological scores of mental patients in an individual and group testing situation. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 405-408.—Group testing may be preferable to individual testing in measuring the results of therapy since the former are less affected by inter-personal relationships. A battery of tests was given 22 mental patients, the group or individual presentation of the tests being varied. The differences found under the two conditions are noted. Though the results on memory and concentration tests varied, the patients showed less evidence of oral dependence and of impulsive affectivity in the group situation. It is suggested that such an approach as this might be used to study factors affecting rapport in inter-personal relationships.—L. B. Heathers.
3741. Sonnemann, Ulrich. Handwriting analysis as a psychodiagnostic tool; a study in general and clinical graphology. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1950. x, 276 p. \$5.00.—The history and the main assumptions of graphology are presented in the 3 introductory chapters. The procedures involved in the psychological analysis of handwriting for the purpose of personality description are discussed in detail in the body of the volume. The final section is devoted to applications. Graphological and psychiatric concepts of personality are compared, and the graphic expressions of the main types of psychopathology are considered. Sonnemann's graphological system has its roots in Klages but was influenced also by the Gestalt theories, dynamic psychology (A. Angyal), and experimental studies on expressive movements. It is a serious attempt to place graphology on equal footing with the established projective methods of personality diagnosis.—J. Brožek.
3742. Stein, Morris I. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Personality factors of Rorschach responses. *Rorschach Res. Exch.* 1949, 13, 355-413.—Tachistoscopic presentation of Rorschach cards at varying exposure times of .01 second, .1 second, 3.0 seconds and full exposure was used. One group (17) saw the cards in ascending time order; the other (10) in the reverse order. Records from brief exposure seemed to reveal more covert personality features than those from full exposure. Information regarding the function of the subject's defense mechanisms was inferred from the responses obtained at the four time levels. The possibilities of the tachistoscopic presentation as a technique for use in situations where a complete diagnosis of the personality is desirable; for differential diagnosis; as a screening device; for the prediction of behavior in social groups, and in evaluating progress in psychotherapy are discussed.—B. J. Flabb.
3743. Thompson, Charles E. (V.A. Hosp. North Little Rock, Ark.) The Thompson Modification of the Thematic Apperception Test. *Rorschach Res. Exch.*, 1949, 13, 469-478.—Identification in the Murray TAT pictures is assumed to be most complete where the greatest number of symbolic elements common to the perceiver are found. Since the cultural group to which one belongs is an important element, Thompson hypothesized that substituting Negro figures for white figures on the TAT cards would increase the identification of Negro subjects. With the 26 Negro male college students used in the study, Thompson obtained greater productivity of words as well as a more qualitatively significant performance with his modified cards than with the Murray cards.—B. J. Flabb.
3744. Welsh, George S. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A note on scoring Wechsler-Bellevue subtests. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 421-422.—The author suggests simplifying the scoring of some of the Wechsler subtests by constructing tables which combine the accuracy and speed bonus scores in one table.—L. B. Heathers.

3745. Windsor, Ruth S. (U. Texas, Austin.) An experimental study of easel painting as a projective technique with nursery school children. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 73-83.—Behavior traits as reflected in easel painting of 149 nursery school children (2½ to 5½ yrs.), from all social classes, were studied over a period of a year. Detailed case histories from the parents were amplified by discussions with the teachers and complete behavior records for 2 days each week. Paintings were analyzed for style and matched with behavior traits as described by the teachers. It was found, for example, that overlaying colors was characteristic of children who were cooperative in routine at the 20% level of confidence. It was concluded that "easel painting used as a projective technique by a trained and experienced teacher is a valuable source of information about the most intimate interests and problems of children."—R. B. Ammons.

(See also abstracts 3501, 3780)

TREATMENT METHODS

3746. Braband, Margarete. Psychotherapie und Gymnastik. (Psychotherapy and gymnastics.) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 300-310.—A detailed report of two cases in which observations of the patients' bodily and breathing exercises permitted the practitioner to draw important conclusions about their emotional dynamics. In each instance rapport was thereby established which proved indispensable in the transition from analysis to therapy. French & English summary.—K. F. Muensinger.

3747. Christenson, James A., Jr. (V. A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Tampa, Fla.). Dynamics in hypnotic induction. *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 37-54.—An analysis based on observations of 85 volunteer subjects hypnotized with the same technique permits an approach to a general description of the inductive process which is used as a basis for discussing the psychodynamics involved as regards both practical and theoretical considerations.—N. H. Pronko.

3748. Christoffel, H. Zeitgeist und Wissenschaft. (Historisch-psychologischer Beitrag zur Wissenschaftsmode.) (The spirit of the times and science. (An historical-psychological contribution to fashion in science.)) *Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend.*, 1949, 8, 295-300.—Various examples of fashion in psychotherapy are pointed out, such as removal of all teeth, psychosurgery and shock therapy. It is suggested that science is able to progress even on the basis of mistaken observations and faulty assumptions. French & English summaries.—K. F. Muensinger.

3749. Fiedler, Fred E., & Siegel, Saul M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The Free Drawing Test as a predictor of non-improvement in psychotherapy. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 386-389.—The drawings of a man of 46 P.L.16 male veterans who had had at least 5 therapy interviews were analyzed. These subjects were selected, from a group of 80 diagnosed neurotics,

as showing either the least or the most improvement from therapy. 3 raters judged the relative primitiveness of the drawings. Since the face was singled out as the most differentiating area, the faces were scored according to Goodenough's criteria. A cutting point of 11.5 differentiated 10 of the 19 unimproved cases from all of the 15 improved cases. Since differences in intelligence did not account for these results, it is suggested that the drawing of a primitive face may indicate a person's inability to establish a therapeutic relationship.—L. B. Heathers.

3750. Fink, L. Jerome. Aiding the process of reintegration. *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(6), 14-16.—Rehabilitation of the mental patient is defined, by the author, as consisting of the reintegration of the individual into the community on the most efficient and useful level of adjustment possible. Ways of bringing about this reintegration are discussed.—L. Long.

3751. Kraus, Hertha. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) The role of social casework in American social work. *Soc. Caswk.*, 1950, 31, 3-11.—Discussion of the cultural and psychological factors which developed the American pattern of social work. The specific method used in casework is "the helping relationship" between worker and client, combined with the use of psychoanalytic concepts. These concepts spread to and affect other areas in the community.—V. M. Stark.

3752. Long, Louis, & Roth, Charles. The psychological aspects of rehabilitation. In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 368-380.—The authors consider some of the phases of rehabilitation in which the psychologist may participate and the factors in the physically handicapped which produce psychological maladjustment. A brief description of psychological procedures and areas of psychological investigation which they feel may contribute to helping the physically handicapped meet their problems of adjustment with greater success. 35 references.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3753. Low, Abraham A. Recovery, Inc., a project for rehabilitating postpsychotic and long-term psychoneurotic patients. In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 213-226.—The role of the psychotic and long-term psychoneurotic patient in helping himself as part of psychiatric after-care is stressed in the program of Recovery, Inc. Patients who belong to Recovery, Inc. meet 3 days a week with the session on one day devoted to family gatherings held in private homes where discussion of prescribed material occurs without the physician being present; on another day a group psychotherapy session is held by the physician; and the third session with a panel and a final summary of the discussions by a physician. The author describes in detail the operation and accomplishments of this program for the mentally ill rehabilitant.—M. A. Seidenfeld.

3754. Modlin, Herbert C. Psychotherapy and counseling. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 125-

126; 130.—Pointing out that counseling is more than information-giving, the author discusses briefly 5 problems ubiquitous in the psychotherapeutic effort: "know thyself," the "basic must" of the psychotherapist; "distrust the client . . . believe in the unconscious mind"; the personality of the counselor as his most important tool; the social relationships of the client; and the problem of empathy—"adopting a parental attitude often strikes the proper note." The author emphasizes the importance of medical training for would-be professional counselors.—*L. H. McCabe.*

3755. Raimy, Victor C. (*U. Colorado, Boulder.*) **A note on hypnotic technique.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 423-424.—The frequent use of counting in pentathol procedures may make this technique less valuable, and perhaps questionable, as a means of awakening subjects from hypnotic trances.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3756. Rashkis, Harold A. (*U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.*) **Projective techniques as psychotherapy.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 418-431.—If the Rorschach is valid, Rorschach responses should correlate highly with behavior. The author speculates about the possibility of giving the Rorschach repeatedly, under conditions to induce the patient gradually to give more acceptable responses, as a form of therapy. He refers to this type of therapy as "perceptsynthesis."—*L. B. Heathers.*

3757. Rioch, Margaret J. (*Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.*) **The use of the Rorschach test in the assessment of change in patients under psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 427-434.—"Two Rorschach Tests were given to each of 36 patients under psychotherapy at intervals averaging 18 months apart. Qualitative differences were noted between the group of hospitalized and the group of ambulatory patients. Certain consistent trends emerged among retests of the ambulatory patients which probably represent important changes relative to the psychotherapeutic process. Essential similarity between the first and second tests of most patients could be observed."—*N. H. Pronko.*

3758. Sullivan, Harry Stack. **The theory of anxiety and the nature of psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 3-12.—Relating some of the things done in therapy to a previously published paper on anxiety, the author concludes that: "The expertness of the psychiatrist refers to his skill in *participant observation* of in contrast to *mere participating* in the unfortunate patterns of his own and the patient's living."—*N. H. Pronko.*

3759. Wade, David. **What the counselor needs to know about mental illness.** *J. Rehabil.*, 1949, 15(6), 9-13.—The author indicates that the rehabilitation counselor should have some basic and specific knowledge of mental illness. The counselor should know something of basic personality patterns and trends; he should have some understanding of treatment methods and of the results that may be expected of the various methods. The author discusses

briefly various reaction types and treatment methods.—*L. Long.*

3760. Weigert, Edith. (*12 Oxford St., Chevy Chase, Md.*) **Existentialism and its relations to psychotherapy.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 399-412.—The main trends of existentialism are sketched out and the insights into human behavior and its application to psychotherapy are indicated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstracts 3527, 3652, 3766)

CHILD GUIDANCE

3761. Hirsohn, Sid. (*Guidance Inst., Reading, Pa.*) **The role of the male caseworker with the adolescent boy.** *Soc. Casewk.*, 1950, 31, 23-28.—The personality of the worker is an especially important factor in casework with adolescents. A thorough understanding of the ramifications of competition and dependency in society and in the individual is necessary in handling the problem of the adolescent.—*V. M. Stark.*

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

3762. Daughtrey, John P. (*Mars Hill Coll., N. C.*) **Counseling goals for the junior college.** *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 235-238.—After a study of 714 college students, it is concluded that they did not significantly change their vocational choice status during their junior college experience although they felt that vocational problems were of primary importance and two-thirds of the group had been counseled. It is felt that counseling at the junior college level should be toward an enriched experience rather than selection of a vocational goal.—*G. S. Speer.*

3763. Hanna, Joseph V. (*New York U.*) **The test-obsessed client.** *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 244-246.—Over-confidence in tests and over-dependence on test results seems to be due to 3 main causes: the insecurity of the individual, the prominence given tests in general publicity and social agencies, and failure of the staff counselors to orient the client regarding the use of tests in a counseling service. It is felt that this over-dependence on tests is a threat to the constructive use of tests in guidance.—*G. S. Speer.*

3764. [Kohn, Nathan, Jr., Chm.] **1950 directory of vocational counseling agencies.** St. Louis, Mo.: NVGA, Ethical Practices Committee, 1950. 98 p. \$1.00.—This directory includes agencies offering vocational counseling which have been inspected and evaluated by the Ethical Practices Committee of the NVGA under the chairmanship of Dr. Kohn. For each agency there is indicated its sponsorship, services offered, fees, the name and experience of the director and a numerical summary of the staff. Included is a statement of the Association's "Minimum standards for vocational guidance service."—*C. M. Louttit.*

3765. Leggitt, Dorothy. **Predicting vocational success.** *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 547-550.—The goal of

vocational guidance is to "develop in students the habit of intelligent self-appraisal" according to the author. Three steps in guidance are identified as: (1) to discover the student's interest in, and preference for, a vocational field; (2) to study the requirements for a particular job and the mental and physical qualities necessary for success; and (3) to arrange actual work experience. A series of personal evaluative questions and a composite rating scale are presented.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

(See also abstract 3831)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

3766. Burlingame, Charles C. **Psychiatric sense and nonsense.** In *Soden, W. H., Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 204-212.—Burlingame points out the facts and fancies in the modern day development of psychiatry. He points out that, "It is psychiatric nonsense to claim that if psychiatry only had a chance a vast majority of psychiatric breakdowns could be prevented." With all of the erroneous ideas that may exist in the public mind, there is little doubt that psychiatry has made great strides. He emphasizes the re-education of the mental patient through personal tutoring and the necessity for dealing with patients as a psychophysical totality needing vocational, avocational, social, recreational and physical care as well as psychiatric treatment.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3767. Ehrenwald, Jan. **Psychiatry and parapsychology.** *J. Parapsychol.*, 1948, 12, 6-11.—Psychiatry can contribute to parapsychology by intensive personality study of those exhibiting psychic abilities. The relationship, if any, of psychical phenomena and mental disorders should be inquired into. The psychiatrist is well situated to study telepathy in everyday life, in dreams, and in the psychoanalytic situation. The parapsychologist may aid the psychiatrist in the diagnosis of patients claiming to have psychic abilities. Parapsychology may also contribute to the understanding of the phenomena and their relation to other factors such as disease, drugs, fatigue, etc.—*B. M. Humphrey.*

3768. Hunt, William A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.), & Wittson, Cecil L. **Some sources of error in the neuropsychiatric statistics of World War II.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 350-358.—The authors discuss and demonstrate possible sources of error in neuropsychiatric statistics for World War II. They illustrate their statements by comparing discharge rates and general practices in various installations with which they were familiar.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3769. Karnosh, Louis J. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.), & Mereness, Dorothy. **Psychiatry for nurses.** (3rd ed.) St. Louis, Mo.: C. V. Mosby, 1949. 437 p. \$4.00.—A revision of a nursing school textbook (see 19: 134) to take into account World War II experience in psychiatry with its increment in knowledge, new techniques, improved methods, and increased applications. The new developments

in experimental physiology of the brain, psychosomatic medicine, shock therapies, and neurosurgery are presented.—*A. J. Sprow.*

3770. Marmor, Judd, (337 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.), & Pumpian-Mindlin, E. **Toward an integrative conception of mental disorder.** *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 111, 19-29.—Human behavior is an expression of a dynamic interrelationship between an individual and his environment at a certain point in time and space. Mental health and deviations from it are expressions of variations in these quantitative aspects which at crucial levels yield qualitative changes. Implications of this concept and some preliminary conclusions are discussed.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3771. Minogue, S. J. **The over-emphasis on psychiatric symptoms.** *Med. J. Aust.*, 1949, 1, 130-133.—Attention is called to the fact that present day over-emphasis on psychiatric symptoms is leading many laymen to learn neurotic symptoms, to simulate them and to profit therefrom, and is blinding the doctors to the degree of effectiveness with which the patient actually copes with real problems despite neurotic symptoms. The criterion of mental illness is not the symptom so much as it is whether the patient adequately or not carries on in meeting the difficulties of life.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3772. Russell, J. Ivison. (Clifton Hosp., York, Eng.) **The role of the mental hospital in the National Health Service.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 785-794.—The new health service will allow planning and care for many areas of mental health which were previously inadequately provided for: all long term illness, especially that of old age; the mentally defective. Portrait.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3773. Seguin, C. Alberto. (U. San Marco, Lima, Peru.) **Introduction to psychosomatic medicine.** New York: International Universities Press, 1950. 320 p. \$5.00.—It is suggested that the psychosomatic complexity of man resists analytical study; he must be regarded as a unit. This is the basis of psychosomatic medicine and the present work attempts to assemble the basic concepts of the field and to present them in a unified manner. Early chapters are devoted to general concepts and the relationship of psychosomatics to anatomy, physiology and psychology. Later chapters discuss diagnostic techniques, psychosomatic pathology and therapy.—*J. W. Bowles, Jr.*

3774. Stanton, Alfred H. (Chestnut Lodge, Rockville, Md.), & Schwartz, Morris S. **The management of a type of institutional participation in mental illness.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 13-26.—By keeping detailed daily records of contacts with staff, relatives and patients, the authors, a sociologist and psychiatrist, observed the hospital ward as a social organization which may be compared to "a group of interlacing whirlpools where, if one whirlpool is altered . . . the whole pattern, and each part of it, will be altered to a greater or lesser extent."—*N. H. Pronko.*

3775. Stanton, Alfred H., & Schwartz, Morris S. (Washington (D. C.) Sch. of Psychiatry.) **Observations on dissociation as social participation.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 339-354.—In a series of patients observed during a 19-month period, periods of excitement were related to disagreement about their diagnosis or treatment on the part of the patients' physicians. The resulting dissociation was the patient's participation in a social field which was itself split. This dissociation and accompanying excitement disappear when the patient no longer serves as a vehicle for disagreement between the authorities.—N. H. Pronko.

3776. Sullivan, Harry Stack. **The study of psychiatry; 1948 orienting lectures.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 325-337.—General considerations of the nature of psychiatry as technology, the intensive training required for it and other problems confronting psychiatric students are treated in this orientative lecture to the students of the Washington School of Psychiatry.—N. H. Pronko.

(See also abstracts 3583, 3864)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

3777. Cassel, Robert H. (Training School, Vineland, N. J.) **The effect of mental age and etiology on two factors in formboard performance.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 398-404.—An experimental situation, using formboard materials, was devised to test for differences in the abilities of endogenous and exogenous feeble-minded subjects. Motor speed seemed more related to CA than perceptual ability; form perception was not clearly related to CA for the exogenous group. The tests devised, their reliabilities, and the methods for scoring them are described.—L. B. Heathers.

3778. Cassel, Robert H. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) **Notes on pseudo-feeble-mindedness.** *Train. Sch. Bull.*, 1949, 46, 119-127.—Reviewed are conditions which mislead the clinician into making an incorrect diagnosis of mental deficiency: insufficient examination, including failure to sample enough kinds of behavior, delayed development, and confusion of some other form of mental deviation with mental deficiency.—W. L. Wilkins.

3779. Cassel, Robert H., & Danenhower, Harold S. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) **Mental subnormality developmentally arrested: social competence.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 282-289.—The hypothesis that the amount of variance prediction each primary mental ability contributes for each etiological group and/or the abilities themselves should be different for two etiological groups was examined and the data obtained with the Vineland Social Maturity Scale showed that the PMA's from which the social competence of the endogenous group could be predicted were, in order of importance, Verbal, Motor and Perceptual Speed, whereas the PMA's from which the social competence of the exogenous group could be predicted were, in order of importance, Verbal, Perceptual Speed, and Quanti-

tative. All of these findings, the authors feel, add further evidence in support of the belief that among the mentally deficient there are fundamental differences corresponding to etiology.—V. M. Staudt.

3780. Cruickshank, William M., & Qualtere, Thomas J. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) **The use of intelligence tests with children of retarded mental development: I. Comparison of the 1916 and 1937 Revisions of the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scales. II. Clinical considerations.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 361-369; 370-381.—In Part I the authors report the results of a statistical analysis of the performance of subjects on the 1937 and 1916 Stanford-Binet scales. The Pearson *r*'s obtained between the two scales were .899 and .88 when the uncorrected and the corrected scores on the 1937 (Form L) Scale were used, respectively. While these scales seem to be measuring the same qualities subsequent application of the T-test showed that a statistically significant difference existed between the two scales and that perhaps they were not measuring the same qualities insofar as these mentally retarded subjects were concerned. Part II is devoted to a discussion of clinical considerations that occurred to the authors in the process of collecting the data for the study reported in Part I.—V. M. Staudt.

3781. Fang, T. C. (Galton Lab., London, Eng.) **A comparative study of the A-B ridge count on the palms of mental defectives and the general population.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 945-948.—Palm prints for 459 unrelated mental defectives, 859 unrelated individuals, and 204 university students were compared for ridge count from the triradii at bases of 2d and 3d fingers. Mean ridge counts and low-count frequencies were statistically significantly different between the mental defectives and control populations. The hypothesis advocated is that the genes for low-count might have created a less favorable physiological condition for normal brain development.—W. L. Wilkins.

3782. Fuller, Paul R. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) **Operant conditioning of a vegetative human organism.** *Amer. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 62, 587-590.—The sequence of conditioning and extinction sessions are reported using as the subject an 18-yr. inmate of a feeble-minded institution described as a "vegetative idiot." "He lay on his back and could not roll over. . . . He never moved his trunk or legs. . . . He had been fed liquids and semi-solids all his life." Right arm movements were conditioned using a sugar-milk solution as the reinforcing stimulus.—S. C. Ericksen.

3783. Gibson, R. (Baldovan Institution for the Treatment and Education of Defectives, Scotland.) **A tentative classification of the special types in mental deficiency.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 382-393.—A classification of the special types of mental deficiency is presented in terms of six subgroups: skeletal, neuromuscular, cutaneous, special sense, psychiatric and post-infective. 53 references.—V. M. Staudt.

3784. Gomez de Tolosa, Maria E. The problem of mental deficiency in Puerto Rico. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 293-296.—The inadequacy of facilities for Puerto Rico's 20,000 feeble-minded is described. The objectives and program of the Puerto Rico Association on Mental Deficiency are presented.—V. M. Staudt.

3785. Guertin, Wilson H. (Lincoln (Ill.) State School & Colony.) Differential characteristics of the pseudo-feeble-minded. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 394-398.—25 patients of the Lincoln State School and Colony who showed marked increases in IQ and who were classified as having dull normal or higher intelligence were compared with a control group by utilizing the matched-pair design. The mean increase in IQ for the experimental group was 23.7 points as compared with 3.2 points for the control group. The results of this investigation seem to be explained best by the hypothesis that some cases of apparent mental deficiency are really cases of slow mental maturation created by the understimulation of an inadequate home.—V. M. Staudt.

3786. Guertin, Wilson H. (Lincoln (Ill.) State School & Colony.) Mental growth in pseudo-feeble-mindedness. *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 414-418.—The mental growth curve of 25 mental defectives whose IQ scores showed marked increase over a period of time was compared with that of 25 controls. The subjects were paired for age, IQ on admission, sex, length of institutionalization. The growth curve of the experimental group differed from that of the control group; it failed to show the usual deceleration. These persons seemed to show delayed maturation.—L. B. Heathers.

3787. Kirk, Samuel A. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A project for pre-school mentally handicapped children. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 305-310.—A description of the program for pre-school mentally handicapped children which was organized at the University of Illinois is presented.—V. M. Staudt.

3788. Malzberg, Benjamin. Some statistical aspects of Mongolism. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 266-281.—An analysis of 880 mongols in the New York State schools for mental defectives as of April 1, 1948 is presented. They constituted 4.5% of all patients in these schools, and from 7 to 8% of all first admissions. They were admitted to the state schools at an average age of 12.4 years. Over 70% were classified as imbeciles, and 25% as idiots. The racial distribution of the mongols indicates an excess of Jews, and probable deficiencies of Irish and Italians. Negroes had a marked deficiency. With respect to order of birth, there was a deficiency of the early born and an excess of the later born. This is highly correlated with the age of the mother. The average number of children per mothers of mongolian children, aged 40 or over at birth of the mongol, was 4.2.—V. M. Staudt.

3789. Mautner, Hans. (Wrentham (Mass.) State Sch.) Bone malformations in feeble-minded children. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 355-360.—Some

cases of spinal pathology are reported. One boy with severe malformations of the hands and feet shows severe malformation of the lower spine; a microcephalic dwarf shows the lack of the most part of the os sacrum. Another case is discussed of a boy with spastic paresis of the right arm who also shows a retarded development of his teeth on the right side. It is also noted that the underdevelopment of the middle phalanx of the little fingers is seen in mongoloids as well as in other types of feeble-minded children.—V. M. Staudt.

3790. Milner, K. O. (Aston Hall Mental Deficiency Institution, Derby, Eng.) Delinquent types of mentally defective persons. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 842-859.—Reviewed are social history data and records of 200 male and 80 female violent mental defectives, consideration being given to aggressive factors and sexual delinquencies both before and during imprisonment. Average age for becoming violent is about 23.—W. L. Wilkins.

3791. Penrose, Lionel S. The biology of mental defect. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1949. xiv, 285 p. \$4.75.—"The present book discusses mental deficiency from the point of view of human biology . . . medical and psychopathological conditions encountered in mental deficiency practice are discussed chiefly within the framework of genetics." 4 chapters are devoted to historical backgrounds, definition and incidence, and the principles of classification and causation; 5 chapters consider genetic factors in etiology, and one discusses defects with obscure origins and those environmentally caused. Mental disorders are briefly considered in one chapter. The final chapter surveys treatment and management of mental deficiency. 24-page bibliography.—C. M. Louttit.

3792. Perkins, Caroline M. (Minnesota School and Colony, Faribault.) The social interpretation of an institutional program to groups of visitors. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 409-414.—Although there are disadvantages such as the limited time element, too large groups, and some who lack preparation, the objective of the trained person who conducts the visitors, is to instill in their minds a sympathetic understanding of the nature of the mentally deficient. An effort is made to overcome, as far as possible, the feelings of derision and aversion which commonly exist in society towards those who are less endowed mentally than average individuals.—V. M. Staudt.

3793. Quinn, Karl V., & Durling, Dorothy. (Wrentham (Mass.) State Sch.) Twelve months' study of glutamic acid therapy in different clinical types in an institution for the mentally deficient. *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 321-332.—31 children of various clinical types were treated with glutamic acid for 6 months. 25 who were tested with the Stanford-Binet gained on the average of 3.9 IQ points. 18 additional children were treated with glutamic acid, plus vitamins for 6 months. The 12 cases tested with the Stanford-Binet gained on the average 3.3 IQ points. 14 children of the first group mentioned were continued for a second 6 months

course of glutamic acid treatment. For the 13 children tested with Form L the average gain for the first 6 months of treatment was 4.8 IQ points. There was a small, statistically insignificant loss during the second 6 months, for the group as a whole. The IQ gain for the full year was 4.4 points. The authors feel that glutamic acid appears to stimulate mental and physical activities to some extent in certain mentally deficient children and that the most substantial part of the improvement is made during the initial six months of treatment.—V. M. Staudt.

3794. Rudolf, G. de M. (Hortham Colony, Bristol, Eng.) **The treatment of mental defectives with thiamine.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 910-919.—A series of 90 mental defectives who had shown no demonstrable improvement for over a year were treated. 17 showed some increase in IQ, 20 in social age (Vineland).—W. L. Wilkins.

3795. Tarjan, George. **Activity therapies.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 315-320.—The problems of occupational and recreational therapies and their administration in institutions are discussed. Suggestions are offered for making these worthwhile services in the patients' institutional life.—V. M. Staudt.

3796. Turner, Eloise, J. (Mansfield State Training Sch. and Hosp., Mansfield Depot, Conn.) **The function of the school department in an institution for mentally retarded.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 311-314.—The role of the school department as the vital central agency in the institution community is explained.—V. M. Staudt.

3797. Walker, Gale H. **Bi-sex social functions for our higher grade children.** *Amer. J. ment. Def.*, 1950, 54, 350-354.—The possibilities for and the difficulties of developing a program of bi-sex social functions for the higher grade children in institutions are discussed. Suitable suggestions for such programs are offered.—V. M. Staudt.

(See also abstract 3887)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

3798. Bockner, Sidney. (Guy's Hosp., London, Eng.) **The depersonalization syndrome: report of a case.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 968-971.—A feeling that one is no longer oneself—this syndrome is illustrated in the case, showing the usual poverty of emotional feeling toward ordinary objects which should provoke emotion. Typically there is no mental deterioration.—W. L. Wilkins.

3799. Boss, M. (U. Zurich, Switzerland.) **Meaning and content of sexual perversions; a Daseinsanalytic approach to the psychopathology of the phenomenon of love.** New York: Grune & Stratton, 1949. 153 p. \$4.00.—The psychoanalytic and anthropologic theories of perversions are criticized and a synthesis of their best points is achieved in Daseinsanalyse, a psychoanalytic-phenomenologic psychopathology. With this approach a fetishist, coprophiliac, a kleptomaniac, a voyeur and exhibi-

tionist, a sadomasochist and three homosexuals are presented as cases of restriction in the expression of love.—N. H. Pronko.

3800. Edelston, H. **Differential diagnosis of some emotional disorders of adolescence (with special reference to early schizophrenia).** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 960-967.—Six cases are reviewed to illustrate some maladjustments and illnesses of adolescents which should not be confused with incipient schizophrenia.—W. L. Wilkins.

3801. Fisher, Charles, & Joseph, Edward D. **Fugue with awareness of loss of personal identity.** *Psychoanal. Quart.*, 1949, 18, 480-493.—Two cases of fugue with awareness of loss of personal identity are presented along with pertinent observations of 5 other cases. All show the presence of two phases; in stage one the patient acts out certain unconscious phantasies in an apparently normal manner. In stage two the patient typically has no memory for the first stage. Theoretical and therapeutic implications are discussed.—N. H. Pronko.

3802. Kunkle, E. Charles (Duke U., Durham, N. C.), Lund, Douglas W., & Maher, Philip J. **Studies on headache; analysis of vascular mechanisms in headache by use of the human centrifuge, with observations on pain perception under increased positive G.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat.*, Chicago, 1948, 60, 253-269.—The effect of exposure to positive acceleration of 3.0 or 4.0 g upon various types of headache in human subjects was investigated. Experiments were carried out by means of a human centrifuge (centrifugal forces in the head to seat direction). There was no significant effect on the pain threshold to a radiant heat stimulus or on experimentally induced headaches of nonvascular origin (compression or irritation of surface tissues of the head). Headaches induced experimentally by histamine or caffeine-withdrawal, involving distention of cranial arteries, and also clinical headaches of vascular origin were eliminated during exposure to positive accelerations of 2.0 to 3.0 g. It is concluded that the human centrifuge is useful in analysis of vascular mechanisms in headache.—K. S. Wagoner.

3803. McCarthy, Raymond G. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & Douglass, Edgar M. **Alcohol and social responsibility; a new educational approach.** New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co., 1949. 304 p. \$3.50.—The first section deals with basic principles and facts of the alcohol problem, with a short historical introduction and chapters dealing with the social control of intemperate drinking through moral suasion and through political action. Reviewed are facts and public attitudes which affect the question of alcohol and society, and physiological and psychological factors in the question of alcohol and the individual. Suggested as a program are a realignment of attitudes on the use of alcoholic beverages, wider education about alcohol, effort to reduce the role of alcohol in traffic accidents, the consideration of the responsibility of the public in the rehabilitation of the alcoholic, and reconsideration of the public

responsibility for control of alcoholic beverages.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3804. Noble, Douglas. (1907 Eye St., N. W., Washington, D. C.) **Psychodynamics of alcoholism in a woman.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 413-425.—This is a "review of the history and treatment of a woman patient in whom alcoholism appeared as a symptom of her third emotional illness."—*N. H. Pronko.*

SPEECH DISORDERS

3805. Baker, Sidney J. **Speech disturbances; a case for a wider view of paraphasias.** *Psychiatry*, 1948, 11, 359-366.—The verbatim recording of a criminal psychopath as reported in R. M. Lindner's book, *Rebel without a cause*, is analyzed for the first 29 hours of treatment and all speech deviations are studied. These show that the concept of paraphasia must be widened to include many disturbances in the stream of speech which are at present ignored.—*N. H. Pronko.*

3806. Greene, James S. **Rehabilitating the speech sufferer.** In *Soden, W. H., Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .* (see 24: 3857), 171-178.—Presenting summarized histories on six patients representing speech problems which Greene has encountered in his extensive work. Stuttering, hysterical aphasia, organic aphonia, falsetto voice, aphasia, and rhinophonia associated with myasthenia gravis are discussed from the standpoint of the specialist in speech therapy.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3807. Klein, R. (Bristol Mental Hosp., Eng.) **Dynamic factors in aphasia.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 874-879.—Two cases are reported to illustrate the differentiation of aphasic reaction types with two factors separated—the defect of internal language and the way in which defective language resources are mobilized. The mobilization is dependent upon the approach to speech by the preparatory thought processes, two approaches being possible—a global, where ordered and structured thought precedes language formulation, and a focal or automatic, in which structural thinking is loose or absent.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

(See also abstract 3843)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

3808. Hoffman, Joseph O., & Boswell, Charles H. (Marion County Juvenile Court, Indianapolis, Ind.) **Does the A.D.C. program prevent juvenile delinquency?** *Publ. Welf. Ind.*, 1949, 59, 6-8.—The Assistance to Dependent Children program is considered to be effective in delinquency prevention. However, insufficient subsistence allowances and inadequate casework services reduce its potency.—*V. M. Stark.*

3809. Landers, John J. (H. M. Prison, Parkhurst, Isle of Wight, Eng.) **Observations on foreign-body swallowing in prisons.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 897-900.—Most swallows are psychopathic personalities of some type, and give illogical reasons for

the act. Suicide is uncommon as a motive.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3810. Mackwood, John C. **The psychological treatment of offenders in prison.** *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 40, 5-22.—An adequate program of psychological treatment is an important phase in any prison program which aims toward the resocialization and rehabilitation of the offender. Basing his views on 6 years of experience at Wormwood Scrubs Prison, the author discusses various aspects of such a psychological treatment program, including selection of cases, attitude of the offender, and the various types of offenders which can be dealt with. Programs of both individual and group treatment are discussed. The effectiveness of any program of psychological treatment of offenders carried on within prison walls is limited by the public's retaliatory attitude and by the idea that punishment in itself is the main deterrent for crime and delinquency.—*L. E. Thune.*

3811. Singh, Brij Nath. **Delinquency and juvenile pattern in primitive society.** *Eastern Anthropol.*, 1948, 2(2), 107-114.—Disturbed family relationship, lack of suitable employment, and bad companions seem to be some of the important multiple factors causing delinquent behavior among juveniles of urban groups in India. Among the aboriginals, defective discipline is less extensive because the education and control over the child's activities is more definitive. The approved pattern of behavior is more distinctly defined and more spontaneously obeyed among primitive groups. Tradition is a powerful guiding force and delinquency is therefore hardly to be expected in this type of society.—*E. A. Rubinstein.*

(See also abstracts 3679, 3696, 3703, 3705, 3790)

PSYCHOSES

3812. Partridge, Maurice. (St. George's Hosp., Northampton, Eng.) **Some reflections on the nature of affective disorders, arising from the results of prefrontal leucotomy.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 795-825.—Consideration of 82 cases surviving the operation long enough for detailed study shows that of 61 believed to have been ill on an endogenous basis there was postoperative persistence of symptoms in 20; of 21 in whom the illnesses were considered as mainly reactive there was such persistence in none. It is suggested that the operation can alter a patient's attitude towards an underlying condition without altering the condition itself. It is concluded that there are really two types of depression, and the type in which psychodynamics play a decisive part are those which the operation will chiefly help. 106-item bibliography.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3813. Stonesifer, Fred A. (Dept. Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.) **A Goodenough scale evaluation of human figures drawn by schizophrenic and non-psychotic adults.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 396-398.—Drawings of the male figure by 39 schizophrenics were compared with the drawings made by volunteers, veterans awaiting dental treatment. The groups

were matched for age and educational level. Good-enough scores of the two sets of drawings showed no significant difference in the distribution of scores obtained by the two groups.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3814. Tietze, Trude. (*Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.*) **A study of mothers of schizophrenic patients.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 55-65.—A group of 25 mothers of adult schizophrenics was studied as regards their maternal attitudes and behavior patterns in relationship to the schizophrenic child, and the role that they played in the family group. Rejection of the child, dominance, overanxiousness, obsessiveness, perfectionism, and oversolicitousness were common personality characteristics of these mothers.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstract 3625)

PSYCHONEUROSES

3815. Paterson, J. H. (*National Hosp., Queen Square, London.*) **Hysteria in one of a pair of identical twins.** *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 160-164.—A case is reported at length of hysteria in one of a pair of identical twins. The explanation is that Anne's hysteria was a true flight into illness when she found that she could no longer retain her old place in her twin's affection, Betty having started to take a normal interest in the opposite sex at 14 and Anne not following her lead by taking an attitude of rejected lover.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3816. Rees, Linford. **Neurosis in the women's auxiliary services.** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 880-896.—Etiology, symptomatology, treatment, prognosis, disposal, and follow-up of 2000 women service neurosis patients seen at Mill Hill Emergency Hospital, London, during 1942-1944, including 500 treated by the author are reviewed with discussion of differential sex incidence of various disorders, constitutional factors, neurosis in childhood, family history, intelligence test data—more brighter women were found in this group, and the neurotic women were brighter than neurotic soldiers—environmental factors, and implications for screening.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3817. Royal, Robert E. (*Pittsburgh Regional Office VA., Pa.*) **Drawing characteristics of neurotic patients using a drawing-of-a-man-and-a-woman technique.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 392-395.—The Draw-a-Person test was given to 80 anxiety cases in a VA mental hygiene clinic and to 100 volunteers, dental patients free from overt anxiety. The characteristics of the drawings for the two groups were compared. Though none of the 54 characteristics checked differentiated the two groups, a scale based on the 8 most discriminating items did reduce the over-lap between the two groups.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3818. Rudolf, G. de M. (*Bristol Clinic, Eng.*) **The treatment of depression with desoxyephedrine (methedrine).** *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 920-929.—33 female and 9 male cases, CA 24 to 89, were treated, 35 showing improvement. Comparison with 30 cases treated with electroconvulsive therapy gave

the same percentage of improvement, and the drug is therefore suggested as preferable.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3819. Silverberg, William V. (*315 Central Park West, New York.*) **The factor of omnipotence in neurosis.** *Psychiatry*, 1949, 12, 387-398.—Ferenczi's concept of the unconditional omnipotence of the infant is redefined and used as a starting point for a theory of neurosis which works as follows. The infant accepts a tentative and partially successful manipulation of reality (partipotence) although "hopes for omnipotence remain unconscious in the human psyche and . . . the extent to which this is true in any given person is an index of the extent to which he is neurotic and in what detail."—*N. H. Pronko.*

3820. Yacorzynski, George K. **Etiologic factors in experimental neurosis from the standpoint of behavior.** *Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., Chicago*, 1948, 60, 323-324.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 3800)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

3821. Lubar, Gerald H. **Implications of "psycho-physical dualism."** New York: Pamphlet Publ. Co., 1949. 4 p. (mimeo.)—Whether we believe in parallelism or interactionism, "we must logically conclude that any physical disturbance or malady (no matter how trivial) has its psychological counterpart and vice versa. . . . It should be possible, through the maintenance of a large number of careful records . . . to set up a classification chart for specific individual types. "We could then expect to predict the life expectancy and potential onset of most diseases years in advance, and take the proper precautions to forestall detrimental physical conditions."—*H. F. Rothe.*

3822. Wekstein, Louis. (*Tufts Coll. Med. Sch. Boston, Mass.*) **Psychological aspects of amblyopia.** *Amer. J. Optom.*, 1949, 26, 511-518.—Functional amblyopia may be associated with concern over a pathological condition of the eyes, insecurity, feelings of shame or guilt. Differentiation from malingering may be difficult. Both conditions represent responses of a patient who needs psychological or psychiatric help to make successful adjustment.—*M. R. Stoll.*

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

3823. Allen, Robert M. (*U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.*) **An analysis of the comparative evaluation of Allen's brain injured patients and of normal subjects.** *J. clin. Psychol.*, 1949, 5, 422-423.—This is a criticism of the experimental design and assumptions underlying Blake and McCarty's (see 23: 5703), criticism of Allen's previous work (see 22: 422, 5439) of the Wechsler M.D.I.—*L. B. Heathers.*

3824. Bice, Harry V. **Psychological services for the cerebral palsied.** *Nerv. Child.*, 1949, 8, 183-192.—The roll of the psychologist in examination, interpretation, and educational planning for the cerebral

palsied child in the New Jersey program is briefly described.—G. S. Speer.

3825. Brown, Madelaine R. The factor of heredity in perception deafness and paroxysmal vertigo (Ménière's syndrome). *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 111, 64-65.—Abstract.

3826. Bruner, Robert E. Familial or institutional treatment of the cerebral palsied child. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 226-233.—Fifteen factors bearing on the question of whether the child can best be treated at home or in an institution are discussed.—G. S. Speer.

3827. Burgemeister, Bessie B., & Blum, Lucille H. (Lenox Hill Hosp., New York.) Intellectual evaluation of a group of cerebral palsied children. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 177-180.—A study of the Stanford-Binet performance of 20 boys and 18 girls, ranging in age from 2 years 1 month to 11 years 0 months, concludes that more serious mental retardation was found in the cerebral palsied group than is reported in the literature, and that a wider distribution of IQ's is found among the spastics than in other groups. The need is indicated for new techniques for evaluating the handicapped child.—G. S. Speer.

3828. Creak, E. M. The care of the spastic (cerebral-palsied) child in Britain. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 246-248.—A brief resume of recent developments in England in providing schools for the cerebral palsied.—G. S. Speer.

3829. Davies, D. L. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) The intelligence of patients with Friedreich's ataxia. *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 34-38.—The intelligence of 20 patients suffering from Friedreich's ataxia was measured by means of the matrix, Mill Hill, and Wechsler-Bellevue Tests. A clinical estimate of intellectual deterioration was made in each case. Similar testing was carried out on a control group of 17 chronic invalids from other causes. No evidence was found to suggest that Friedreich's ataxia patients are intellectually different from the general population. Patients afflicted with this disease show as a group significant dementia of no great degree which appears early but is not progressive.—F. C. Sumner.

3830. Davies, D. L. (Maudsley Hosp., London.) Psychiatric changes associated with Friedreich's ataxia. *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 246-250.—Out of 20 cases of Friedreich's ataxia seen at Maudsley Hospital the 4 reported here had marked mental symptoms characterized by paranoid feelings and outbursts of excitement, in addition to depressive and confusional states. The association with epilepsy is discussed and abnormal electro-encephalogram findings are recorded which may account for some features of the symptomatology in certain of these cases.—F. C. Sumner.

3831. Deaver, George D. Life adjustment for the cerebral palsied. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 222-225.—In vocational counseling of cerebral palsied, the physical and mental capacities must first be considered. When these have been analyzed, vocations may be considered in terms of homebound, sheltered

workshop, or special vocations which require only the physical capacities the individual still retains. Some cerebral palsied are not limited in choice of vocations.—G. S. Speer.

3832. Dowd, H. Laurence. A pediatrician looks at cerebral palsy. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 244-245.—The problem of providing care for the cerebral palsied is so complex, baffling, expensive, and time-consuming that it can be solved only by the cooperation of public and private authorities.—G. S. Speer.

3833. Freudenberg, R. K., & Robertson, J. P. S. (Netherne Hosp., Souldson, Surrey, Eng.) Investigation into intellectual changes following prefrontal leucotomy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 826-841.—24 lobotomized patients were tested a week before operation and 6 to 8 weeks afterwards and compared with a matched control group. Significant losses were shown on an adaptation of the Kohs blocks, the Bender visual gestalt, and a paired test from the original Babcock tests. It is suggested that general clinical improvement or deterioration is inversely related to improvement or deterioration on cognitive tasks—that is, the patients who are the most improved clinically are those who are most impaired on the tests. Changes on the tests are dependent on conative changes in the patient, and not dependent on reduction in capacity.—W. L. Wilkins.

3834. Friedman, Arnold P., & Freedman, David. Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 111, 1-18.—The etiology, pathology, incidence, clinical syndromes, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and course and treatment of this upper and lower motor neuron pathology are discussed. 45 references.—N. H. Pronko.

3835. Giden, Frances M. "And descant on mine own deformities," an experiment in special needs for the cerebral palsied. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 234-243.—This paper describes an experiment with 12 cerebral palsied adults intended to formulate a systematic procedure of integrating all that is done for the cerebral palsied into his personality so that he will be vocationally and socially acceptable within his community, handicap or no handicap.—G. S. Speer.

3836. Josephy, Herman. (Chicago (Ill.) State Hosp.) The brain in cerebral palsy. A neuropathological review. *Nerv. Child*, 1949, 8, 152-169.—The large variety of lesions found on the brain "in cases of the syndrome called cerebral palsy" is shown. It is emphasized that clinical, psychological, and educational workers should realize that the condition is a syndrome and not a morbid entity. 10 illustrations.—G. S. Speer.

3837. Kershman, John. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Syncope and seizures. *J. Neurol., Lond.*, 1949, 12, 25-33.—114 patients having syncopal spells and episodes of transient dizziness, all had pathological EEG records between spells, the commonest type of abnormality being a diffuse dysrhythmia (65%). Owing to the fact that convulsive seizures do not occur, and also because social stig-

mata attach to the diagnosis, the term "encephalo-syncope" is suggested as a diagnosis for these patients. It is in effect a mild form of idiopathic epilepsy, differing from psychomotor epilepsy.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3838. Kinoy, Sarah Jane. **Camping for the cerebral palsied.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 203-213.—"In a good camp for cerebral palsied children, each aspect of the whole child receives attention parallel with the necessary concentration on his physical impairment and the possibilities for its improvement."—*G. S. Speer.*

3839. Langworthy, Orthello R. **The treatment of multiple sclerosis.** In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 128-140.—Multiple sclerosis is a neurologic disease, the etiology of which remains unknown. Langworthy discusses current theories about etiology and explains pathologic changes in the nervous system. He points out that some patients have prolonged remissions during which periods they may lead a normal life. The importance of developing a therapeutic plan that aims at preparing the patient to cope with his physical limitations is stressed.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3840. Lennox, William G. **The epileptic made socially useful.** In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 120-127.—Epilepsy is considered by the author as differing from most other handicapping diseases because it is paroxysmal, its widely divergent severity depending on the type and frequency of seizures, in prospects for relief from symptoms, and in the decided social stigma attached to the disease. A description of the various types of seizures, new methods of diagnosis and treatment is included as well as brief discussions on various educational and vocational guidance needs of the patient.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3841. Little, Sherman. **A note on an investigation of the emotional complications of cerebral palsy.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 181-182.—Observations on 22 families with cerebral palsied children indicate that there is a need for trained personnel to deal with the emotional reactions of patient and the family.—*G. S. Speer.*

3842. Odoroff, M. E. **Vocational rehabilitation for the cerebral palsied.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 214-221.—In the five year period 1944-1948, state vocational rehabilitation agencies placed in employment 2689 cerebral palsied persons. The types of training, types of jobs, earnings, and similar data are given and discussed briefly.—*G. S. Speer.*

3843. Palmer, Martin F. **Speech disorders in cerebral palsy.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 193-202.—Some of the speech disorders found in cerebral palsy are described, and some illustrative techniques of treatment are indicated.—*G. S. Speer.*

3844. Perlstein, Meyer A. **Medical aspects of cerebral palsy.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 128-151.—The incidence, etiology, and pathogenesis of cerebral palsy are reviewed in detail. 137-item bibliography.—*G. S. Speer.*

3845. Phelps, Winthrop Morgan. **Description and differentiation of types of cerebral palsy.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 107-127.—In the orthopedic study the patient is viewed from the motor standpoint, and the nature of the interference with proper motor function is analyzed. Seven major classifications, with various sub-types, of cerebral palsy are described, showing the effects on muscles, timing and contractility. The major classifications are: flaccid paralysis, spastic paralysis, athetosis, ataxia, tremors, tics, and rigidity. Differentiating factors for each are discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

3846. Phelps, Winthrop M. **Rehabilitation of the cerebral palsied.** In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 111-119.—Discussing briefly the various forms and possible etiological factors, Phelps places emphasis on the concept that, "more time and effort should be placed on the elimination of the effects of cerebral palsy." Since this disease cannot be "cured" in the ordinary sense, the important aim is to overcome its effects as far as possible. This can be accomplished through physical and psychological rehabilitation. Treatment through bracing, drugs and surgery are discussed briefly. The importance of education in helping the individual adjust is emphasized.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3847. Putnam, Tracy J. **The neurology and neurosurgery of cerebral palsies and related disorders.** *Nerv. Child.* 1949, 8, 170-176.—A consideration of the neurological aspects of each case of cerebral palsy, paraplegia, athetosis, or atoxia may provide useful principles of management. Electrophysiological techniques will assist in such an analysis. Neurosurgical treatment of properly selected cases is described and discussed.—*G. S. Speer.*

3848. Seidenfeld, Morton A. (National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, New York.) **Psychologic aspects of poliomyelitis.** *Pediatrics*, Springfield, 1949, 4, 309-318.—Psychologic aspects of poliomyelitis namely: (1) psychological reactions to the acute phase of the disease; (2) psychologic trauma attendant upon the removal of the patient from his normal environment and placing him in the treatment environment of the hospital or nursing institution; (3) misconceptions of the patient about his illness and its ultimate effects; (4) parents' erroneous concepts, feelings of personal guilt and improper attitudes toward their child and the family as a whole during the child's illness; (5) community misconceptions regarding the needs of the child with polio, are discussed and the responsibility of the treating physician to concern himself as well with such psychological aspects is stressed.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3849. Seidenfeld, Morton A. **Rehabilitation of the patient with poliomyelitis.** In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 148-157.—The importance attached to the psychological care of the patient with poliomyelitis should parallel that of the physical care once any immediate threat to the patient's life has been re-

moved. The psychological component of medical care includes orientation of the patient and parents regarding his illness and its effects; correction of false conceptions regarding his illness, and the effective coordination of the medical and medical ancillary services to support the patient in his drive to get well and return to his life pursuits as rapidly as possible. The importance of educational opportunities being supplied as early as possible for the children who develop polio is indicated. 11 references.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3850. Stoller, Alan. Slowing of the alpha-rhythm of the electroencephalogram and its association with mental deterioration and epilepsy. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 972-984.—Of 2500 consecutive EEGs 20 had a characteristic slowing of alpha rhythm; of 985, 15 were selected for presence of deterioration and no characteristic slowing of alpha rhythm of EEG was found. Of the 35, 33 showed deterioration, but the alpha slowing is associated with deterioration in epilepsy.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3851. Ziskind, Eugene, & Bercel, Nicholas A. Preconvulsive paroxysmal electroencephalographic changes after metrazol injection. *J. nerv. ment. Dis.*, 1950, 111, 52-63.—A technique is described for studying the minimal electroencephalographic evidence of a paroxysmal neuronal discharge that might act as a substitute for the convulsion in studies of convulsive thresholds in rabbits. Implications for such study and applications to the treatment of human epileptics is indicated.—*N. H. Pronko.*

(See also abstract 3735)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

3852. Donahue, Wilma. (*U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.*) Needs and developments in psychological research for the blind. *Outlook for the Blind*, 1950, 44, 31-41.—After a brief resume of previous psychological research relating to blindness and the blind, recent developments in general psychological theory are discussed which hold promise for more effective work in this special field. The purpose and plans of the recently organized National Psychological Research Council for the Blind are then presented in some detail.—*K. E. Maxfield.*

3853. Edmunds, Robert T. (*Coll. Phys. & Surg., Columbia U., New York.*) Vision of albinos. *Arch. Ophthalm.*, Chicago, 1949, 42, 755-767.—The results of an intensive study of the visual abilities of 16 albinos are reported.—*S. Ross.*

3854. Murray, N. E. (*Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratory, Commonwealth Department of Health, Sydney, Australia.*) Deafness following maternal rubella. *Med. J. Aust.*, 1949, 1, 126-130.—Audiometric measurements in 105 cases (210 ears) giving the most reliable data with regard to time and certainty of occurrence of maternal rubella show that the probability of hearing loss is greatest when maternal rubella occurs at about 6 weeks or 3 months of pregnancy, corresponding to the development of the

cochlea and of the organ of Corti respectively. Hearing loss is generally greatest in the low tones, decreasing on the average about 6 decibels per octave between 256 and 4096 cycles. Average hearing loss over the speech range in all ears is about 72 decibels, and for the better ears 65 decibels. Deafness is from moderate to severe but not total.—*F. C. Sumner.*

3855. National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. (*Tavistock House North, London, W.C.1.*) Tuberculosis in the Commonwealth. London: Author, 1949. viii, 411 p. 15s.—This volume includes full verbatim transactions of the Second Commonwealth and Empire Health and Tuberculosis Conference held in July 1949. The session on psychological and social readaptation of chronic disease in industry is reported on pages 283-332.—*C. M. Louttit.*

3856. Shimmin, Sylvia. Some observations on psychological problems found among the blind. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1949, 39, 196-206.—The major problems of the totally and partially blind arise from the individual's and from society's attitude toward blindness as well as from the simple absence or impairment of vision. Of particular importance are the attitudes of other members of the family, of employers, of school and training supervisors, and of welfare administrators. Numerous problems associated with welfare aid for the blind are discussed. Particular emphasis is placed upon problems arising from school and occupational training and placement programs.—*L. E. Thune.*

3857. Soden, William H. [Ed.] (*VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.*) Rehabilitation of the handicapped; a survey of means and methods. New York: Ronald Press, 1949. xiii, 399 p. \$5.00.—A collection of reports on current techniques used in the mental and physical rehabilitation of individuals suffering disability and physical limitations as the result of accident or disease. Included are chapters by specialists in general medical and surgical, neurological, psychiatric, vocational, social, educational and psychological aspects of rehabilitation.—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

3858. Thorndike, Augustus. The disabled veteran of World War II; analysis of 600 cases examined at Harvard University. In Soden, W. H., *Rehabilitation of the handicapped . . .*, (see 24: 3857), 325-333.—"A study of 600 disabled veteran students in Harvard University demonstrated that 60% of the disabilities are non-combat-incurred and do not cause interference with the pursuit of academic assignments; that a comparison between the abilities of the disabled veteran freshman and those of the class as a whole to participate in compulsory exercise program demonstrates an insignificant percentage variation between the two groups, and that the 10.5% of this group requiring further rehabilitation is taking part in a medically supervised remedial exercise program."—*M. A. Seidenfeld.*

(See also abstract 3551)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

3859. Bowman, Henry. (Stephens Coll., Columbia, Mo.) A study of Stephens College alumnae. *J. higher Educ.*, 1949, 20, 429-431.—Questionnaires were sent to all living Stephens College alumnae. Replies were received from approximately 15,000, more than 90% of the total. Data are given on marriage, divorce and number of children for alumnae from before 1900 to 1946. The marriage rate for Stephens alumnae is approximately that of the general population, about 90%. The divorce rate is also not conspicuously different from the general rate for white females. The average number of children for the married group is about 1.5.—M. Murphy.

3860. Bradley, Gladys H. (Morgan State Coll., Baltimore, Md.) A review of educational problems based on military selection and classification data in World War II. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 161-174.—Illiteracy was the greatest educational problem encountered by the armed forces in World War II. Special training units demonstrated that illiteracy can be reduced by appropriate teaching techniques. While a larger percentage of Negroes than of whites were found to be illiterate, the two races made equal progress in Special Training Units. Although AGCT scores were related to length of schooling, the superior performance of some men with limited schooling reveals the existence of latent ability which is not being utilized.—M. Murphy.

3861. Brickman, William W. (New York U.) Educational psychology: a review. *Sch. & Soc.*, 1948, 68, 218-223.—After restating the fundamental relationships of elementary psychology to educational psychology, the author reviews 16 texts and reference works in the field of educational psychology. Included are three texts on measurement, one of them by the "Argentinian physician-pedagogue." All books were published during the years of 1945 to 1948.—R. S. Waldrop.

3862. Edmiston, Vivian. (New York U.) Educational research in Japan. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 281-286.—Educational research has been limited in Japan. Programs developed during the occupation, however, should lead to more extensive and better research. Administratively research is carried out primarily in the Ministry of Education and the Institute of Educational Research attached to the Ministry. Relatively little work has been done in universities and teacher training institutions or at the local level.—M. Murphy.

3863. Ivins, Wilson H., Fox, William H., & Segel, David. A study of a secondary school program in light of characteristics and needs of youth. *Bull. Sch. Educ. Ind. Univ.*, 1949, 25(6), vi, 69 p.—For those who want to analyze the curriculum of their schools to learn whether or not the needs of their students are being met, this study not only demonstrates a method but also presents data which may be taken as fairly representative. The guidance program and the use of tests are fully discussed. The

conclusions emphasized that (1) in the future schools must give more attention to making the student socially competent and (2) that the content and methodology of education must be changed to harmonize with present-day knowledge.—W. E. Walton.

3864. Lorenzini, Giacomo. *Psicopatologie e educazione*. (Psychopathology and education.) Torino, Italy: Società Editrice Internazionale, 1950. xv, 408 p. L. 1000.—Psychopathological problems and their implications as to educational work are presented. The book is written for educators with no special training in psychopathology. The first part of the book treats general psychopathology with reference to methods and causes. Psychoses due to exogenous intoxications as well as functional abnormalities of memory, imagination, attention, etc. are analyzed. The second part of the book deals with special psychopathology, and analyzes mental deficiency, moral abnormality and constitutional psychopathies. A chapter on modern psychotherapy concludes the book. 196-item bibliography.—A. Manoil.

3865. Michaelis, John U. (U. California, Berkeley.), & Howard, Charles. Current practices in evaluation in city school systems in California. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 250-260.—Evaluation practices in unified city school districts in California are reviewed with attention to direction of evaluation programs, handbooks for teachers, evaluative tests and devices, cumulative records, and critical problems confronting those in charge of evaluation. The greatest need for improvement is in the evaluation of personal-social development.—M. Murphy.

3866. Ohlsen, Merle M. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) Personalizing college teaching. *J. higher Educ.*, 1949, 20, 410-413; 442.—Personalized teaching adapts instruction to meet the individual needs of students. Three techniques by which the college teacher can personalize teaching are: the student planning approach, the use of student assistants in individualized teaching, and the conference technique. Application of these methods is described in detail, with small and large classes, and in subjects as varied as educational guidance and calculus.—M. Murphy.

3867. Pressey, Sidney L. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Educational acceleration; appraisals and basic problems. Columbus: Ohio State University, 1949. (Bur. Educ. Res. Monogr., No. 31.) xii, 153 p. \$3.00.—After summarizing various approaches used in the past, the author presents research findings on maturation showing that the early appearance of prime and its relatively short duration call for advanced training earlier than is now common for the most able students. Questionnaires and interview of groups of accelerated students revealed that some, particularly engineering and medical students, found the lengthened school year to be burdensome and adjustment within the regular four-year summer-vacation program difficult. Other methods of acceleration are discussed and specific recommenda-

tions are made for developing an individual centered acceleration.—A. S. Thompson.

3868. Sherman, Mandel, & Hendricks, A. E. (U. Chicago, Ill.) **Selected references on educational psychology.** *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 310-315.—Bibliographical references presented cover the period from January 1948 to December 1948 inclusive with the addition of a few from late 1947 and early 1949. The 36 items are divided under the following headings: general and theoretical discussions, learning, intelligence, individual differences, child development, and personality.—R. S. Waldrop.

(See also abstract 3642)

SCHOOL LEARNING

3869. Atkinson, Byron H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) **Veteran vs. non-veteran performance at U. C. L. A.; the G. I. Bill as an academic experiment.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 299-302.—Grades of veteran and non-veteran students at U. C. L. A. during the spring and fall semesters of 1946 were compared. Veteran performance was appreciably higher than non-veteran performance for all groups of students in both semesters with the exception of science majors in the College of Letters and Science in the fall semester.—M. Murphy.

3870. Dreier, William H. (Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls.) **The differential achievement of rural graded and ungraded school pupils.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 175-186.—Achievement of rural children from graded and ungraded elementary schools was studied using reading, language, arithmetic, and spelling tests at the 6th, 9th and 12th grade levels. The findings for 6th grade pupils did not indicate that the ungraded school was an inferior kind of school. In the 9th and 12th grades significant differences in reading achievement in favor of the graded school were found even when mental ability and socio-economic status were held constant. Implications for rural education are discussed.—M. Murphy.

3871. Ellzey, W. Clark. (Stephens Coll., Columbia, Mo.) **Marriage questionnaire report.** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 133-135.—In order to secure an evaluation of a marriage course and to provide materials for comparative purposes, a questionnaire was sent to 3700 Stephens College alumnae, all of whom had been enrolled in the course. 1587 responded; of these, 1064 are married, 371 single, 96 engaged, 3 separated, 12 divorced, 8 widowed, 16 divorced and remarried, 12 widowed and remarried, a 5 did not indicate status. Findings are summarized for a number of factors of marriage. Parental disapproval showed a relationship to "failure" of marriage, while high grades in the marriage course showed a relationship with "success" of marriage.—L. H. McCabe.

3872. Garrett, Hulda Van Streeter; Nemir, Alma, & Skidmore, Rex A. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) **Preparation for marriage and parenthood at the**

University of Utah. *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 127-130.—The history of such courses since their beginning in 1919 is traced, and the present inter-departmental approach is described. "This cooperation results in one student in three voluntarily completing one or more classes in preparation for marriage and parenthood during an academic year."—L. H. McCabe.

3873. Hurd, A. W. **Why graduate and professional students fail in college courses.** *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 282-285.—This analysis was made to supplement a previous study by the author. The 138 reasons supplied by 40 candidates for graduate degrees of the University of Missouri are tabulated under 4 headings of: (1) student responsibility, (2) responsibility of instruction, (3) environmental factors, and (4) previous preparations. Questions relating to future success are raised.—R. S. Waldrop.

3874. Kinney, Lucien, & Dresden, Katherine. [Eds.] (Stanford U., Calif.) **Better learning through current materials.** Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1949. xviii, 182 p. \$3.00.—An experimental appraisal of the classroom use of current materials by a group of high school teachers, organized as the California Council on Improvement of Instruction, is reported in this volume. Covering a period of more than 3 years, the project considers the selection of teaching materials, classroom procedures, and evaluation of outcomes. Illustrative instances of the use of current materials (here defined as "adult sources of information") in a variety of subject fields comprise an introductory overview. Subsequent chapters treat of detailed procedures where such material is regarded as supplementary enrichment, and where used as basic instructional material.—R. C. Strassburger.

3875. Kirkendall, Lester A. [Chm.] **Principles basic to education for marriage and family life in the high school.** *Marriage Fam. Living*, 1949, 11, 131-132; 135.—15 principles are given and very briefly discussed, such as the need for harmony between the program and the needs and development of pupils; the implication in such education of a broad, inclusive educational program; the importance of the adjustment of the adolescent to his own parental home; the necessity for stressing parenthood and parent-child relationships; sex education; the personal qualifications of teachers; the lack of adequately trained teachers; the necessity of counseling facilities as a part of the program; the possible contribution of the total school environment to the objective of insuring better marriages; etc.—L. H. McCabe.

3876. Merrell, Richard H. (Kent State U., Canton, O.) **The effects of travel, maturity, and essay tests upon the performance of college geography students.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 213-220.—Grades in college geography were compared with high school grades. The tests in college geography were of the essay type. On the basis of deviation of college geography grades from average high school grades the following conclusions were made: males received higher grades in college geography than females;

mature, i.e., older students received better grades than younger students; students with extensive travel experience did better than those without such experience; those who had had essay tests in high school received higher grades than those who had not had such tests.—*M. Murphy.*

3877. Moser, W. E., & Muirhead, Joseph V. (*Pittsburg Public Schools, Calif.*) School grade last completed by military enlisted men as factors in tests of general educational development and American history. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 221-224.—Tests of General Educational Development prepared by USAFI, and the Cooperative American History tests were administered to approximately 2000 soldiers. Each examinee was asked to state the grade he last completed in high school. There was no significant correlation between grades last completed and scores on the tests of General Educational Development. Correlation between last grade completed and scores on the American History Test was higher, but still did not indicate more than a slight tendency.—*M. Murphy.*

3878. Russell, David H. (*U. California, Berkeley.*) Children learn to read. Boston: Ginn, 1949. xii, 403 p. \$3.25.—The plan of the author has been to examine research and good practice and to apply the findings to teaching of reading in the elementary school. Part I is concerned with the sociological, the historical, the child development, and the psychological backgrounds of the reading program. In Part II, learning to read at various levels, consideration is given to methods and materials, reading readiness, reading in the primary grades, and reading in intermediate and senior grades. Part III, the major section of the book, deals with developmental phases of the reading program.—*M. A. Tinker.*

3879. Smith, Herbert A. (*U. Nebraska, Lincoln.*) The relationship between intelligence and the learning which results from the use of educational sound motion pictures. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 241-249.—Tests measuring retention of factual information and understanding of generalizations in biology and general science were used to measure learning. Tests were given before and after learning and gains were correlated with intelligence. Correlations between gains and intelligence were uniformly positive. The findings are of increased significance because of the penalty which the use of gains probably places on brighter students.—*M. Murphy.*

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

3880. Aaronson, Bernard S. (*U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.*) The influence of three areas of scholastic maladjustment in forcing veterans to leave school. *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 45-52.—The results of 3030 questionnaires sent to veterans who failed to return for the quarters of the academic year 1946 to fall 1947 inclusive are analyzed on the basis of three questions. In order of frequency those replying "complained about not procuring courses which they desired, . . . were unhappy about their counseling, . . . not being able to get into the swing

of university life." Factors which force veterans to leave school were, in order of frequency, unable to obtain desired courses, inability to get into the swing of things, and counseling.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

3881. Bateman, Richard M. (*Purdue U., Fort Wayne, Ind.*) The effect of work experience on high school students as revealed by the Bell Adjustment Inventory. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 261-269.—Working students in 11th and 12th grades of three high schools having regular part-time jobs for which they received pay were paired with non-workers. Perfect matching was achieved on school, sex, grade, and father's occupation. There were no significant differences in intelligence. The four scales of the Bell Adjustment Inventory revealed only two differences between workers and non-workers that could be considered reliable: 11th grade working girls in one of the high schools had reliably lower average scores on both the emotional and the social scales than their non-working classmates. All other differences might readily be ascribed to chance.—*M. Murphy.*

3882. Ellis, Albert. (*Diagnostic Center, Menlo Park, N. J.*) A study of human love relationships. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 61-71.—An analysis of questionnaire responses of 500 college girls "reveals that the girls reported becoming infatuated on a briefer, less intense, and more varietist basis than they reported falling in love. . . In both their infatuations and their love attachments, Ss admitted a considerable number of consecutive and simultaneous involvements . . . 25 per cent admitted being simultaneously in love with 2 or more males at least once in their lives; and 58 per cent of the same Ss admitted at least one simultaneous infatuation. . . The wisdom, from a mental hygiene standpoint, of society's insisting on monogamic love standards for all persons is questioned."—*R. B. Ammons.*

3883. Klee, Loretta E. (*Senior High School, Ithaca, N. Y.*) How do you feel about world peace? A study of some changes in expressed attitudes of senior high school students. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 187-196.—An attitude survey of 25 items was given to 33 11th grade students before and after 7 weeks of study of a unit on the United Nations. Changes were in a positive direction, that is, in the direction of the principles embodied in the United Nations Charter. Students were given their first and second responses to the Survey and asked to indicate the reasons for their change. Most frequently class discussion was given as the reason for the change.—*M. Murphy.*

3884. Lanier, J. Armand. (*Austin (Tex.) High Sch.*) A guidance-faculty study of student withdrawals. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 205-212.—Withdrawal was defined as a student's termination of his schooling on his own volition. By this definition 5.2% of the pupils in Austin High School withdrew during the fall semester of 1948; 64% were boys and 36% were girls; 18% were Latin-American students, although only 10% of the high school population was Latin-American. Withdrawals when compared with students who remained in school had lower intelli-

gence test scores, significantly lower "language" than "non-language" I.Q., lower reading achievement than a sample of non-withdrawing students matched on I.Q. Significantly more withdrawal students came from broken homes and from a section of the city characterized by poor housing and low incomes.—*M. Murphy.*

3885. Lyman, Howard B. (*U. Kentucky, Lexington.*) A comparison of the use of scrambled and blocked items in a multi-scale school attitude inventory. *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 287-292.—Two forms of the author's School Attitude Inventory were developed. In one form the items were blocked according to scales; in the other they were scrambled. Except for the order of the items the forms were identical. Both forms were given twice to two high school senior classes. In one school half the class was given the blocked form, the other half the scrambled form, and the subjects retested with the alternate form two weeks later. In the second school the same procedure was followed except that retesting was done with the same form ten days later. Results in no way supported the contention that "obvious" items in a multi-scale inventory should be scrambled.—*M. Murphy.*

SPECIAL EDUCATION

3886. Anell, Anna-Lisa. (*University Hosp., Uppsala, Sweden.*) School problems in children of average or superior intelligence: a preliminary report. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 901-909.—Attention is called to certain special types of school failure, including boys who at preadolescent ages are girlish; sub-valid children, whose 24-hour rhythm is different from that of most people, in that they become tired only late at night and awake slowly in the morning, becoming effective only in the afternoon; the irothymic, who have a sticky rigidity of an epileptoid sort. Reviewed are Stanford-Binet IQs and types of motor dysfunction for 600 outpatients seen in a university town, with warning against letting psychologists be entrusted with any problems of child psychology or school training concerning such children.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3887. Hilliard, L. T. (*Fountain Hosp., London, Eng.*) Educational types of mentally defective children. *J. ment. Sci.*, 1949, 95, 860-866.—The defective child whose emotional disturbance is secondary to his low intellectual endowment will profit from special class instruction. The child whose school maladjustment is primarily emotional should be helped by the clinic and not sent to special schools for the mentally defective.—*W. L. Wilkins.*

3888. Wilson, Frank T. (*Hunter Coll., New York 21.*) A survey of educational provisions for young gifted children in the United States, and of studies and problems related thereto. *J. genet. Psychol.*, 1949, 75, 3-19.—A brief questionnaire concerning education of young gifted children was sent to over 100 colleges and universities which train teachers, and 48 state departments of education. It was found that, "... there is a strongly

felt need for: (a) curricular materials and procedures, primarily for enrichment in regular classes; (b) trained teachers, who understand the nature and needs of gifted children . . . ; (c) more information about the nature of gifted children. . . . Apparently findings concerning gifted children well established by many research studies have not reached large numbers of school people. . . ."—*R. B. Ammons.*

(See also abstract 3796)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

3889. Bacon, Francis L. (*Evanston (Ill.) Township High Sch.*) What is expected of the counselor? *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 37-41.—Three categories of the counselor in high schools are presented as the regular classroom teacher, teachers who have time allotted for counseling, and the teacher who is a full time counselor. Four lists of specifications for the counselor are given under the headings of: (1) the work of the counselor, (2) student's expectations, (3) counselor's expectations, and (4) administrator's expectations.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

3890. Christensen, Thomas E. Responsibilities of the high school principal in the guidance program. *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 149-154.—The counseling responsibilities of the high school are discussed under 8 headings: (1) procurement of facilities for counseling, (2) selection of counselors, (3) development of a sound public-relations program, (4) avoidance of overlapping between functions of the principal and the counselor, (5) distribution of guidance services, (6) dissemination of occupational information, (7) assignment of time for guidance activities, and (8) arrangements for an efficient method of sending pupils to be interviewed. A practical 10 point procedure is outlined for the latter point.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

3891. Davis, Frank G. (*Bucknell U., Lewisburg, Pa.*), & Norris, Pearle S. *Guidance handbook for teachers.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 1949. x, 344 p. \$3.50.—This handbook is intended primarily as an aid to the classroom teacher in junior and senior high school who, as an integral part of the guidance program, should understand and help pupils. It describes in some detail the needs of the adolescent, and the activities a unified guidance program must engage in to care for those needs. The text is divided into 29 "units," which consider such topics as the psychological and physical problems of students; methods of recording and evaluating students' abilities, academic progress, and personality characteristics; how to carry on personal and group counseling; the role of a "guidance clinic" in present day schools; and how to evaluate the guidance program.—*F. Costin.*

3892. Dittenbaugh, Donald J. (*Derry Township Sch., Hershey, Pa.*) Thumb-nail sketches help teachers. *Occupations*, 1950, 28, 230-232.—Counselors interviewed each new student in the first few weeks of school, preparing brief sketches of each

student and indicating problem areas. The sketches were passed on to teachers and other members of the staff. The helpfulness of this procedure is reflected in the decrease in drop-outs from 35% to 7%.—*G. S. Speer.*

3893. Huston, Percival W. (*U. Pittsburgh, Pa.*) **Selected references on guidance.** *Sch. Rev.*, 1949, 57, 375-381.—The 61 items included cover material published during the last half of 1948 and the first half of 1949. The references are reported under the following headings: Distribution, adjustment, and distribution and adjustment.—*R. S. Waldrop.*

(See also abstracts 3501, 3762)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

3894. Educational Records Bureau. 1949 Fall Testing Program in independent schools. **Summary of test results.** *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1950, No. 53, 1-38.—These results represent a cooperative effort to secure accurate and useful information for guidance and instructional programs. This testing program has the advantage of continuity and comparability, because of a 20-year accumulation of test results. Independent-school norms have provided a standard of reference for public schools enrolling pupils of high ability. The mean IQ for the 60,000 cases is 120.4. The range of individual results is wide. Few pupils attain the maximum possible reading results; but the scores of independent-school pupils tend to exceed the public school medians. Among the suggestions offered, as heretofore, a need is expressed for special attention to spelling skills.—*G. E. Bird.*

3895. Jacobs, Robert. **A study of the need for special norms on scholastic aptitude and mechanics of English tests for college preparatory students in public schools.** *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1950, No. 53, 52-66.—This report is sponsored by the Bureau's public schools advisory committee, to investigate the need for special norms to use in appraising the scholastic aptitude and achievement of public secondary school college preparatory pupils. This special group is somewhat differentiated from the independent-school population, more with respect to verbal ability and mechanics of expression than in skills such as those measured by the quantitative section of the American Council Test. The differences among schools are not entirely due to geographic location. The type of community, the curriculum, character of instruction and factors of socio-economic status of the pupils contribute much of the differences. It has not been possible, however, to isolate these factors for study in this project.—*G. E. Bird.*

3896. Moser, W. E., & Muirhead, Joseph V. (*Pittsburg (Calif.) Public Schs.*) **Age of military enlisted men as factors in test of General Educational Development and American history.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 303-306.—Tests were administered to soldiers ranging from 16 to 26 years in age. With increasing age there was a fairly significant increase

in ability to interpret reading material, less increase in English usage skills and in mathematics, and no increase in retention of factual material in American history.—*M. Murphy.*

3897. Townsend, Agatha. **The Differential Aptitude Tests—some data on the reliability and intercorrelation of the parts.** *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1950, No. 53, 39-47.—Results of the Differential Aptitude Tests for a group of independent-school boys in the eighth grade show reliability data close to or below reliability coefficients reported by test authors. Longer measures of verbal, numerical and abstract ability might be desirable. Intercorrelations of test parts show positive relationship between almost all the test scores except those involving clerical speed and accuracy. In percentile standing independent-school boys obtain the highest scores in terms of publishers' norms in verbal reasoning and sentences, with the lowest in abstract reasoning. Recommendation is made for further study of the differential aptitude tests with independent-school groups.—*G. E. Bird.*

3898. Traxler, Arthur E. **A further study of relationship between the SEB Junior Scholastic Aptitude Test and the CEEB Scholastic Aptitude Test.** *Educ. Rec. Bull.*, 1950, No. 53, 48-51.—The 30 verbal correlations obtained range from .544 to .898, with a median of .809, indicating that JSAT may be regarded as an alternative, though easier form, of SAT. It is evident that JSAT verbal scores provide a prognostic instrument in the problem of advising young high school pupils concerning preparation for college. Time interval between administrations does not have much influence on results within the limits of the periods covered in the study, though lower correlations have resulted from time intervals as long as 60 months. Attention is called to the fact that results might be somewhat different with larger groups.—*G. E. Bird.*

3899. Wheeler, Lester R. (*U. Miami, Coral Gables, Fla.*) **Summary of a study of the intelligence of University of Miami freshmen.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 307-308.—Scores on the ACE made by 1681 University of Miami freshmen enrolled in 1946-47 show that freshmen in the science curriculum rank highest, followed closely by freshmen in liberal arts and in business. Freshmen in education ranked significantly lower than those in the other three curricula. No substantial relationship was found between ACE scores and grades in the freshman year.—*M. Murphy.*

3900. Willett, G. W. (*Marquette U., Milwaukee, Wis.*) **Reliability of test scores on seven tests.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 293-298.—Owing to an error in a high school testing program identical tests were given to a group of students on two occasions separated by an interval of one year. The tests were the ACE Psychological Examination and tests of reading rate and comprehension. Percentile ranks achieved by 102 pupils on the two testings are compared. Half of the students varied more than 20 percentiles in rank on the two occasions. Greatest

variation was in tests of reading comprehension.—*M. Murphy.*

EDUCATIONAL STAFF PERSONNEL

3901. Beecher, Dwight E. (*N. Y. State Educ. Dept., Albany.*) **The evaluation of teaching: backgrounds and concepts.** Syracuse, N. Y.: Syracuse Univ. Press., 1949. xi, 105 p. \$1.75.—To review techniques and procedures in the evaluation of teaching, especially those of most promise for school personnel, this monograph deals with a selection of the literature of the past 45 years. Various chapters provide "a brief over-view of 16 studies in the appraisal of teaching efficiency, arranged in chronological sequence," descriptions and illustrations of five types of evaluation procedures, a summary of research on the behavior of teachers which pupils like and dislike, and a report on the experimental development of a scale for rating the effectiveness of teaching as indicated by observable teacher behaviors. 10-page bibliography.—*N. L. Gage.*

3902. Clarke, Stanley C. T. (*California State Polytechnic Coll., San Luis Obispo.*) **Teacher candidate selection at California State Polytechnic College.** *J. educ. Res.*, 1949, 43, 270-280.—Selection is made by a Teacher Education Committee, and is based upon a consideration of the candidate's grade point average, results obtained on a series of tests of ability, achievement, interest and temperament, and Confidential Appraisal Forms filled out by four persons who know the candidate well. The candidate's Application Form and the Confidential Appraisal Form are reproduced.—*M. Murphy.*

3903. Sands, Lester B. **An introduction to teaching in secondary schools.** New York: Harper, 1949. xii, 421 p. \$3.00.—This book is a frank talk to the prospective teacher about her chosen career. It discusses teaching from a functional point of view assuming that everything which is in the environment of the student is a part of the curriculum. The problems both within and without the walls of the classroom are discussed with special emphasis upon community relationships. Personality adjustments and guidance are discussed. Several chapters are devoted to discussions of tools of teaching,—texts, workbooks, standardized tests and audio-visual aids. The final chapters deal with the philosophy of teaching and the historical background of American education.—*W. E. Walton.*

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

3904. Arbuckle, Dugald S. (*Boston U., Mass.*), & Gordon, Thomas. **Industrial counseling.** Boston: Bellman Publishing Co., 1949. 43 p. \$1.25.—The history, aims and services, and organization of management, union, and community counseling are described. Many kinds of services are provided under the name of industrial counseling, and people with widely different backgrounds are called counselors. Although very little of the literature includes descriptions of actual counseling techniques used, or

illustrative cases, an analysis of techniques is made and presented from a directive vs. non-directive point of view. The absence of publications which relate industrial counseling to objective measures of performance makes it impossible to draw conclusions regarding the effects of such counseling. A number of differences between industrial and clinical counseling are discussed briefly, as is the future of industrial counseling. 36 references.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

(See also abstracts 3713, 3723, 3909)

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

(See abstract 3911)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

3905. Australia. Department of Labour and National Service. Industrial Welfare Division. **A review of wage-incentive practice.** Melbourne: J. J. Gourley, 1949. 31 p.—A survey is made of authoritative British, American, and Australian published studies on the various types of wage-incentive systems and their application. The wage-incentive systems covered are the piece-work system, the task-bonus system, the premium-bonus system, incentives for groups, and incentives for indirect labour. Certain major problems associated with wage-incentive systems are discussed: methods of rate setting, revision of rates, operational costs, employee relations, and security of employment. Some essential safeguards are listed. 43 references.—*R. B. Ammons.*

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

3906. Great Britain. Privy Council. Committee for Medical Research. **Medical research in war. Report of the Medical Research Council for the years 1939-45.** London: H. M. Stationery Office, 1948. 455 p. 7s. 6d.—This report of medical research carried on under the Committee of the Privy Council includes sections describing the following areas of interest to psychology: factors in human efficiency; personnel research; industrial psychology; the Applied Psychology Research Unit at Cambridge; research in industrial psychology, Manchester; and research work aided by grants in the field of psychology and mental disorders.—*C. M. Louttit.*

INDUSTRY

3907. Bergin, Kenneth G. **Aviation medicine: its theory and application.** Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1949. xiv, 447 p. \$7.00.—A review and discussion of the physiological, medical, psychological, and epidemiological problems arising when man "forsakes terrestrial transportation for aerial." The major portion of the book (300 pages) deals with the physiological effects on the human organism of the numerous factors present in the flight situation.

One section (56 pages) is concerned with psychological considerations under the chapter headings of aircrew neurosis, flying stress, morale, and accidents. The final section deals with preventive health and is concerned largely with the control of communicable diseases.—*W. G. Matheny.*

3908. [Brown, Fred R., & Lowery, Edward A.] **A study of the requirements for letters, numbers and markings to be used on trans-illuminated aircraft control panels. Part I. The effect of stroke width upon the legibility of capital letters.** Philadelphia, Pa.: Naval Air Experimental Station, Naval Air Materiel Center, 1949. 19 p. (Rep. TED No. NAM EL-609 Part I.)—The effect of varying stroke width upon legibility of capital letters of fixed height and width is reported. Other variables were brightness of red trans-illumination, level of floodlighting simulating daylight, and time of exposure. Tests were made under conditions approximating those encountered in aircraft cockpits. Results for various illuminations and exposure times indicate a stroke width/height ratio of 1:6 to be optimal when consideration is given to varying day and night conditions of use.—*L. B. Seronsy.*

3909. Steiner, M. E. **The psychologist in industry.** Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1949. vii, 107 p. \$2.00.—Written especially for employers, supervisors, and counsellors in industry, this book is offered as an introduction to industrial psychology. In the first section, on selection and placement, 15 pages are devoted to the application blank, the interview, job evaluation, and time and motion study, and 55 pages to testing techniques. The Rorschach is given special attention and is considered in 3 forms: (1) the individual method, (2) the group method, and (3) the Multiple-Choice Test. Rorschach studies in the occupational field are summarized. Section II on the working environment and personnel problems covers 7 pages, and Section III on employee counseling covers 15 pages. References are listed separately for each section, and number, respectively, 95, 31, and 21 titles.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

3910. Williams, A. C., Jr. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) **Preliminary analysis of information required by pilots for instrument flight.** Port Washington, L. I., N. Y.: U. S. Navy, Special Devices Center, 1949. (Tech. Rep. SDC 71-16-1.) 13 p.—The information required by a pilot in order to fly a plane is analyzed in terms of goal-directed behavior. First he must know the mission or goal, which may be broken down into a sequence of temporary goals. All activity lying within the start (S) and end (E) must be attached to this goal. For each goal information concerning relevant aspects of earth, air, plane, pilot, and traffic must be reduced to 4 sub-goals which represent courses of action for the pilot to follow: directional, altitude, temporal, and mechanical. The manner of presentation is a question of instrumentation. This question is analyzed in terms of discriminatory information and manipulatory information which the pilot needs to accomplish his goal.—*L. B. Seronsy.*

(See also abstracts 3576, 3582, 3855)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

3911. Hilgert, J. Robert. **An appraisal of sales aptitude tests based on a survey made in the United States and Canada.** State College, Pa.: Bureau of Business Research, 1949. (Bull. No. 40.) 28 p.—Questionnaires were sent to 3000 companies to gather information regarding the use of tests in selecting salesmen. 1463 replied, of which 263 reported the use of sales aptitude tests. Results are reported, in part, as responses to questions about the respondents' reactions to the use of tests. The questions called for judgments concerning the effect of tests on the quality of salesmen, labor turnover, ease of supervision, ease of training, selling costs, and average volume of sales. Rather than psychological training, as commonly believed, what is required for expert interpretation of tests are job information, and a knowledge of tests acquired by study and wide experience as a salesman.—*W. H. Osterberg.*

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